The New-York Times.

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WHO HOLDS FORT SUMTER?

VERY GOOD NEWS, IF TRUE.

Reported Surrender of the Work to Our Forces.

The Old Flag Once More Waving Over the Ramparts.

A Pennsylvania Regiment Garrisoning the Ruins.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

A LATER REPORT FROM THE REBELS.

The Bombardment Furiously Progressing.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The steamer *Saloor* arrived at this port to-day from Morris Island, and brings the most glorious intelligence.

She reports that she lay off Morris Island on Monday, the 2d inst., and left that night for Hilton Head.

On Saturday and Sunday a terrific bombardment was kept up on Fort Sumter by three of our monitors and by Forts Gregg and Wagner.

On Monday morning, while the *Saloor* lay off Hilton Head, Capt. O'NEIL, of the Invalid corps, who conveyed a party of conscripts thither on her last trip, came on board and reported that news had been received by our military authorities there that Fort Sumter was in our possession and occupied by the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the fort having been carried by assault.

The report was generally credited by our officers and men.

It is also stated that the United States steamer *Pulaski*, had been ordered to lay off Hilton Head for twenty-four hours to convey the glorious intelligence to New-York.

The news was conveyed to Hilton Head by the United States steamer *Golden Gate* on Monday morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamer *Saloor*, Capt. MOTT, which was been engaged in the Government transport service, arrived at this port from off Charleston this afternoon, having left there three days ago.

Capt. MOTT reports that Fort Sumter had surrendered to the United States forces, and that the old flag, the glorious Stars and Stripes, now wave over the ruins of the rebel stronghold.

After the surrender of the Fort by the rebels, it was taken possession of by the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The beginning of the end has come.

The old flag has been restored on the very spot where it was first degraded.

The bogus Southern Confederacy is crumbling into ruins.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 5th inst., contains the following dispatches:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter still continues furiously. It was kept up all last night and is still going on this morning.

President DAVIS has visited James Island, Forts Pemberton and Johnston, and all the batteries along the shore.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

There is slow firing to-day from the enemy's monitors and their land batteries.

Five hundred and eighty-seven shots have been fired in the last twenty-four hours.

No casualties on our side.

Another iron-clad joined the fleet to-day.

The *Ironsides* still remains quiet.

Three monitors are taking in ammunition to-day.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt Turning Over his Command—Affairs in the Indian Territory—The Colored Regiments—The Rebel Gen. Cooper—A Demand for the Surrender of Quantrell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SCOTT, KAS., Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

Gen. BLUNT leaves this post to-morrow for the Indian Territory, with the intention of turning over his command to Gen. MCNEILL, his successor.

Affairs in the Indian Territory are threatening. Animated to new arrogance by the absence of Gen. BLUNT, the rebel Gen. COOPER is again concentrating his forces and threatening the First brigade, now holding the line of the Arkansas. Gen. MCNEILL being in close pursuit of SANBY, and in all probability having to encounter an equal if not superior rebel force at Huntsville, Arkansas, Gen. BLUNT's presence is absolutely necessary on the Arkansas. He would have been there long since but for the disastrous affair at Baxter Spring.

A train of several wagons will proceed at same time to Fort Smith. It will be escorted by the Second regiment Kansas colored volunteers, Col. CRAWFORD, a section of the Second Kansas battery, two companies of the Fourteenth Kansas battery, two of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, and one of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,200 men. Col. CRAWFORD, of the Second colored, or as they are popularly termed by the soldiery, "the iron-clads," will command the escort.

This regiment, and the Fourteenth Volunteer cavalry, have just completed their organization, and were raised under the direction of Gen. BLUNT. He has notified the Secretary of War of the final muster of the Second colored, and asked of him authority to raise two more and a battery, so that a complete brigade may be formed. There is little doubt that the authority will be given. Three hundred men are already recruited at Fort Smith and Fort Blunt. As artillerists, the negroes are unequaled. A detachment of the Second have been detailed to man the section of the Second Kansas battery, and to work the heavy siege guns mounted in the fortifications of this post. Like everything they do as soldiers, they learn the drill with a heartiness and quickness surprising in most volunteers. One thing in Kansas we can boast of with relation to our negro regiments. We believe in them as made up of men and not chattels, and therefore demand and enforce manly work from their part.

Col. CRAWFORD, of the Second colored, was promoted from the senior Captaincy of the Second Kansas cavalry. He is an experienced and veteran officer, having served since the commencement of the war, and been in nearly every engagement on the border and frontier. The other officers have all seen service. All the line officers but four were promoted from the ranks of white regiments, and were selected by Gen. BLUNT on account of their courage and capacity as soldiers, and their fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause.

The Fourteenth Kansas cavalry will win for itself a worthy reputation. Its Colonel, THOMAS MOONLIGHT, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh, and Chief of Staff to Gen. BLUNT, is one of the most accomplished soldiers in the service. With available talent enough to supply a regiment of officers, capable of doing anything, from building a bridge, handling a division in the field, down to drilling an awkward squad, Col. MOONLIGHT is one of the most dashing and efficient leaders in this region of good and daring soldiers. So with the other officers. The Lieutenant-Colonel, C. W. BLAIR, held the same rank in the Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was in command at Springfield after Col. (now General) MCNEIL was wounded. He has since held the senior Majority in a cavalry regiment. He is in command at this post. Majors DAVIS, GRAHAM and FOX HILL are all efficient and experienced officers, having served since the rebellion began. Their regiment is now being armed and mounted, and will leave as escort for a substantial train about the close of the week.

The rebel Gen. COOPER is reported by Col. RITCHIE, commanding the First brigade, to be at North Fork Town, forty miles below his (RITCHIE's) headquarters, with nine thousand men and eighteen guns. All but two regiments are white. CARLIS and UNI MOLEHOOK have got together about five hundred Creeks, and joined COOPER again. The rebel force is somewhat exaggerated; still it is most probable that some reinforcements have reached COOPER from Arkadelphia and Shreveport. QUANTRELL is with COOPER. He rides Gen. BLUNT's horse and equipments, wears his Major-General's uniform, epaulettes, sword, sash, &c. After crossing the Arkansas River, the assassins took prisoners and murdered nearly forty loyal Indians and negroes. It has been positively stated that the guerrillas are bound to Texas, under orders from Richmond, to drive out the last remnants of Unionism in that State. If this be true, the mind sickens at the sufferings and outrages yet to be undergone by the loyal people of Northern and Western Texas.

Gen. BLUNT has already made a demand upon Gen. COOPER, and through him on the Confederate Government, for the surrender of QUANTRELL and his men, to be dealt with as murderers and assassins. Should the rebels refuse this proper demand, Gen. BLUNT notifies the rebel commander that hereafter all soldiers of his command shall be treated as outlaws, to be shot on sight.

Col. RITCHIE's brigade is now concentrated at Fort Blunt. It consists of the three Indian regiments, numbering 1,900 men, six or eight companies of the Sixth Kansas, the Third Kansas battery, 4 guns, and 4 howitzers. At Forts Smith and Van Buren are stationed the Second and Third brigades. Col. CRAWFORD is in command of a "sub military district. Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Colored Kansas, commands the Second brigade, and Col. BOWEN, Thirteenth Kansas, the Third. The entire force of the Army of the Frontier will not reach over 5,000.

The rebel guerrillas are quite active in the mountainous country south of Fort Smith. They find more than a match in the activity of the "Mountain Feds"—Union men of Arkansas—who fled the mountains long since, and now, encouraged and supplied by Col. CLOUD with munitions, are engaged in "turning loose" the bushwhacking rebels. This is the phrase for killing them in common use by these people.

The rebel leaders, BANNERMAN and GURLEY, of Texas, have a small force of 1,500 men south of Fort Smith. The rebel Choctaw Chief, SANDY WALKER, is organizing a guerrilla force, as well as putting the militia of his nation in a position of defence against us. If BLUNT was let alone, no doubt would exist, even with the troops he would have, he could entirely clear this region. What MCNEIL will do is uncertain. That he will be allowed to hold the country is doubtful.

Thirty prisoners, of SANBY's command, captured at Carthage by the advance of Gen. EWING, arrived here on Sunday, under escort of Maj. RANSOM, Sixth Kansas. The pursuit of the rebel raiders was not wholly successful. It has been very vigorous. On one day the command traveled *seventy miles*. This may sound incredible, but it actually occurred. They averaged throughout the march of least fifty *miles per day*. H.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Enemy Rapidly Moving Across the Rapidan.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

It was reported in the Army of the Potomac this morning, that the enemy were crossing the Rapidan in haste, probably with the view of reoccupying Fredericksburg in force—apparently anticipating a movement of the forces of Gen. MEADE toward that place.

Gen. MEADE has changed his headquarters.

MURDERERS AND BLOODHOUNDS.

The Raid in Western Kentucky—Brutality of the Rebels—Large Capture of Horses.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 6.

From a citizen of Mayfield we learn that the guerrillas who captured LUCIEN ANDERSON, Member of Congress, in the late raid, assert that he is to be held as a hostage for TAGGART POOL.

Dr. J. ANDREW, State Senator, and a person named ADDINGTON, 70 years old, were among the captured rebels. They had bloodhounds with them, used to hunt Union men, who, when captured, were murdered.

Eighteen thousand dollars' worth of stores were stolen by the rebels. A train was also thrown from the track, fired into, and the passengers robbed of their valuables. The rebels were commanded by FAULKNER and NEWCOMB.

NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE.

Defeat of a Regiment of Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 7.

A Knoxville dispatch to the *Commercial* says that a rebel regiment crossed the Little Tennessee River on that day, and were driven back by Col. ADAMS, of the First Kentucky, with a loss of 50 killed and drowned, and 40 captured, including four officers.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Gen. Steele in Possession of Arkadelphia.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Arkansas advices represent that Arkadelphia, recently Gen. PRICE's headquarters, is in possession of Gen. STEELE.

Over 100 volunteers from Yell County, Ark., have reported to Gen. STEELE for duty.

Two infantry regiments are being raised at Batesville.

The Escape of Dr. Wm. F. Rucker—Liberality of Ohio Farmers.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 7.

WM. P. RUCKER, who recently escaped from the Richmond Prison, arrived at Gauley Bridge, Va., to-day.

The farmers around Dayton, Ohio, made a grand demonstration in that city to-day, bringing in 250 loads of wood, 24 drays of flour, and 40 wagon-loads of farm produce for the families of volunteers. They promise to repeat the donation in January.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE SITUATION

Our Forces Have Gained Important Advantages.

They Hold Possession of the Raccoon Valley.

The Question of Subsisting Our Army at Chattanooga Settled.

From Richmond papers of Friday received at Fortress Monroe, we obtain the following:

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Yankees maintain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily reinforced.

The Yankees shell our forces incessantly.

The floods in Tennessee have demolished all the Yankee pontoons.

The Yankee advance has reached Lenoree.

We occupy Loudon, which places us within 23 miles of Knoxville, behind the defenses of the enemy.

The enemy are raiding the country near Huntsville, committing great depredations.

Their rains are more disastrous than any of their preceding ones in Madison and Huntsville Counties.

BRAGG has it in his power to muzzle the telegraph, but he cannot muzzle the mails.

The enemy have gained important advantages within the last 48 hours, which, unless they are counteracted, will place the question of subsisting his army in Chattanooga beyond all doubt.

Interesting Details of the Battle at Brown's Ferry—Loss of Casualties.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1863.

Gen. HOOKER, who, with a large force, has been marching toward this place from Bridgeport, had a sharp engagement with the enemy this morning, about 1 o'clock. His advance, under the command of Col. ORLAND SMITH, had been skirmishing with the enemy since they had left Shell Mound, driving them everywhere before them. Last night they encamped near Brown's Ferry, some five miles from here.

During the night it was discovered that the enemy had taken possession of a hill near Lookout Mountain, and also near the Moccasin Ridge. This hill commanded the road and railroad, and thus virtually separated HOOKER's two corps, while it gave the enemy a position at which to concentrate their forces so as to fall on either corps with the greatest advantages on their side. Gen. HOOKER at once perceived the importance of the position, and ordered Col. SMITH's brigade forward to take the hill. They were commanded to fix bayonets, and in the bright moonlight, the boys turned out right gallantly to the work. They remembered the glory they had gained on the Potomac and determined to lose none of it in the hills of Tennessee. With steady tread the brigade, composed of the Seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts in the advance, and the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York and Fifty-fifth Ohio as a support, marched up the hill to charge a foe of whose numbers they were in total ignorance.

When half way up the hill and across the railroad, the enemy opened a heavy fire, and our gallant boys fell on all sides. Still they fought on with the bravery of veterans, and after an hour of as hard fighting as has been known in this war, the enemy fell back, taking of some of their killed and wounded. Col. SMITH's forces then entered their breastworks and took 37 prisoners, as well as all their intrenching tools. To-day our men are busy at work with the rebel spades, left by the retreating enemy in their sudden retreat. In a ride over the battle-field we noticed a squad burying the dead, while at a short distance off the enemy's shells were bursting among the trees. They kept up a fire from their batteries on Lookout Mountain, but their missiles fell a few hundred yards short of our lines. His many friends will regret to learn that Capt. BROWNFIELDS, of Circleville, was mortally wounded while leading a skirmishing party, and died to-day. He was a good man, a gentleman and a true soldier.

His gallantry has been proved on the bloody fields of Chancellorsville and the late Bull Run fight, and his death, glorious though it was, will bring sorrow to many a heart. The brave Col. UNDERWOOD, of the Thirty-third Massachusetts regiment, was also mortally wounded. We heard HOOKER's boys to-day saying that old LONGSTREET was the same old fellow wherever met, and that they were ready to meet him on any field, and whip him in a fair fight.

To-day Gens. GRANT, THOMAS, HOOKER and others visited the battle-field, and when the first-mentioned learned the position of affairs and how our men had behaved, a look of satisfaction could be plainly seen on his face. At the same time of the fight at Brown's Ferry *the enemy had attacked a wagon train in Gen. GRANT's brigade. They killed several men, horses and mules, but were repulsed.*

Our position now is a strong one, and cannot be forced by LONGSTREET and his Georgia militia or Virginia veterans. When the attack was made on the train, some of the mules got loose and stampeded toward the rebel lines. The enemy thought it was a cavalry charge, and one of their companies fled in confusion. This is another act to be put down to the credit of the army mules.

Below we give a list of the killed and wounded of Col. SMITH's brigade, which can be relied on as accurate, as it was furnished by Surgeon SCRIVER, to whom, as well as Capts. SPOOR and MADDELL, of Col. SMITH's Staff, we are indebted for many favors.

On our front there is nothing new to record. Most of those wounded last night are in no great danger of loss of life or limb. The rebels were certainly not armed with the most fatal guns, or they would have killed more than they did, for they had the best of chances as the force marched up the hill to charge them.

Regarding rations and forage, better times are daily expected. Below town, in the direction of the scene of the fight, last night, corn is tolerably abundant.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Thirty-third Massachusetts.

Killed—Adjt. ——, P. Mudge. Mortally wounded—Col. A. B. Underwood.

Company C—Killed—Corp. John Ryan, N. Simpson. Wounded—Lieut. Oswego Jones, Sergt. J. J. Crowley, Corp. G. J. Carter, Joseph Bentest, Patrick Kerr, Thos. O'Conner, Joseph Quinton, Edwin Smalley.

Company G—Killed—Corp. Truman Alvin. Wounded—Corp. A. J. Paxton, Corp. E. Manning, A. Brown, E. W. Davis, E. P. Hartwell, C. E. Haynes, L. Sibley, J. A. Perry, G. A. Page, Jas. Rooney.

Company K—Killed—Lieut. Jos. P. Burrage, Corp. E. Crocker, Corp. John Mayo, John J. Hutchins. Wounded—Sergt. Walker, Sergt. Geo. R. Williams, Corp. E. C. Churchill, Corp. C. Whitcomb, W. G. Faul, David Ware, W. H. Wright, E. W. Wright.

Company L—Killed—Lieut. Jos. Hill, Sergts. C. A. Adams, C. Knapp, J. C. Wheat. Wounded—Capt. E. J. Goodell, Corps. G. W. Hanson, F. Mathers, J. Halpin, T. Murray, S. McLaughlin, Wm. Cook, E. M. Coats, T. Scottsbarn, Wm. Wilson, J. Miller, Sam. Canning, Benj. Merrill.

Company H—Killed—Daniel McMahan. Wounded—Capt. E. S. Blanchard, Lieut. A. Wilch, Sergt. J. W. Spear, Corps. Jas. H. Mesmore, M. C. Berry, P. S. Commens, O. C. Curtis.

Company I—Killed—Sergt. O. C. Smith, Corp. C. H. Clark, Mathew Grady, L. E. Howard. Wounded—Corp. H. Brady, E. H. Bowman, Geo. M. Clark, Geo. Towley.

Company K—Killed—Sergt. O. Bullard, Corp. A. B. Johnson, John Kelly, Andrew F. Fisher, M. Perrot. Wounded—Sergt. J. M. Drake, Geo. U. Merrill, Corp. J. M. Godfrey, A. N. Fish, John D. Harris, M. D. Scribner.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York.—Company A—Killed—Herman C. Gardner. Wounded—R. C. Albro, Sergeant M. Bemis.

Company B—Killed—M. Gerrer.

Company C—Killed—Wm. C. Higgins, C. E. Russel. Total in the brigade—34 wounded and 100 killed.

The Fifty-fifth Ohio, though in the brigade, was held as a reserve and was not in the fight. The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York had a similar position, but received a portion of one of the enemy's volleys.

Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The State election in Minnesota on Tuesday last, resulted in the election of STEPHEN MILLER, the Union candidate for Governor.

The correspondence of the Journal says that MILLER's majority will not be less than 10,000.

The City of St. Paul gave 800 Union majority, and the county 225, which is a gain of 1,000.

The Steamship Adriatic.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Nov. 7.

The steamship Adriatic from Galway and St. John's N. F., for New-York, sails at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

—A sister of Maj.-Gen. Grant recently married a Methodist clergyman in Covington, Ky.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

THE PROVOST-MARSHALSHIP ABOLISHED.

The office of Provost-Marshal to the War Department was this day abolished, and the place so famous and so crossed on the avenue, directed to be closed to the transaction of business. Col. BAKER received thirty days' leave of absence, at the expiration of which he will have the privilege of recruiting his battalion of cavalry to a full regiment.

RICHMOND RETAIL PRICES.

The following is a list of the retail prices of the articles named, as furnished us by a gentleman who left the rebel Capital last week:

Flour, ₩ bbl	$75 00
Corn meal, ₩ bushel	75 00
Bacon, ₩ ℔	2 00
Lard, ₩ ℔	2 50
Beef, (tough,) ₩ ℔	1 25@1 50
Beef tripe, ₩ ℔	1 00
Beef liver, ₩ ℔	1 00
Beef shanks, each	5 00
Beef tails, each	75
Sausage, ₩ ℔	1 00
Butter, ₩ ℔	4 00
Cheese, ₩ ℔	3 00
Irish potatoes, ₩ quart	50
Sweet potatoes, ₩ quart	1 00
Cabbages, each	1 00@2 00
Beans, (butter,) ₩ quart	1 00
Peas, (black-eyed,) ₩ quart	1 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen	2 00
Shad, (salt,) each	3 00
Herrings, ₩ dozen	5 00
Molasses, (common,) ₩ gallon	10 00
Sugar, ₩ ℔	2 00
Coffee, ₩ ℔	7 00@10 00
Tea, (very scarce,)	15 00
Parched wheat, substitute for coffee, ₩ gallon	2 00
Milk, ₩ quart	1 00
Apples, each	25
Onions, each	25
Turnips, ₩ bunch of 8	1 00
Oysters, ₩ gallon	12 00
Alewives, each	50
Chickens, ₩ pair	4 00
Hens, each	2 00
Geese, each	10 00
Turkies, each	10 00@15 00
Pumpkins, each	5 00

Woolen cloths, the manufacture of which Mr. JOHN R. THOMPSON is largely engaged in at Manchester, near Richmond, are now selling at $35 ₩ yard. These goods are used mainly in clothing the rebel army.

The wages paid to mechanics in Richmond average about $3 per day. A few, however, can command four or five dollars, on account of special privileges granted good workmen employed directly or indirectly in the service of the rebel Government.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

DEDICATION OF THE GETTYSBURGH CEMETERY.

Marshal LAMON is perfecting his part of the arrangements for the dedication of the Gettysburgh Cemetery. All heads of Departments, and other prominent public officers here, will be present, if their public duties will permit of them so doing, and the President has repeated his purpose to attend the ceremonies, unless prevented by unforseen circumstances.

RELIEF FOR THE MONEY MARKET.

The disposition of the Government is to do everything in its power to promptly relieve the stringency of the money market in the great Atlantic cities. Arrangements have been made which it is thought cannot fail to secure this most desirable end in a few days.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Mr. BONAHAN, who was captured in the neighborhood of Occoquan last Christmas and lately returned to his home in Alexandria, has, among other things, informed the *Journal* that Castle Thunder is the only prison in Richmond where prisoners are allowed to purchase anything.

Shortly after the battle of Chickamauga about 200 wounded prisoners arrived at Richmond from the field. They were almost all in a famishing and starving condition. They were three days on the road between the two points, and all they had to eat during that time was four hard crackers each. On their arrival at Richmond they were taken to Libby Prison, where they laid two days longer without having their wounds dressed, and during all which time they had not a mouthful to eat. Some of them who were fortunate enough to have a little money, offered as high as $5 for a loaf of bread, but the officer in charge would not let it be carried to them.

Mr. BONAHAN left Richmond on the flag-of-truce boat in company with about 200 other Union prisoners.

When the vessel neared Drury's Bluff the prisoners were made to lie flat down on the deck, and a special guard was placed over them, that they might be prevented from seeing the fortifications.

J. R. DODGE, in behalf of the Ohio Relief Association, visited Annapolis to-day, and having returned hither, he reports that of the 180 invalid prisoners who arrived there on Thursday about 40 have died up to the present time, while others seem to be in a dying condition. Every possible remedial attention and care is now bestowed upon these unfortunate soldiers, of whom 24 are from Ohio. They all exhibit frightful signs of general debility and disease—the effects of exposure and privation of the comforts of life. Not only were they nearly stripped of their clothing when they arrived at Richmond, but their money was taken from them at the office of the rebel Provost-Marshal, with the promise that it should be returned to each and every one of them on leaving which it was returned, consequently they were without means to purchase necessaries. Moreover, the Union officers, their fellow prisoners, were under constant surveillance to prevent their extending to these men the smallest possible relief. They express the greatest solicitude for the rescue of the perishing prisoners now on Belle Island, numbering 3,600 men, who are treated as inhumanly as they were themselves.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. W. R. BELL, from New-Orleans Oct. 31, and Havana Nov. 3, arrived at this port last evening. Oct. 31, in the river, passed steamers *Columbia*, *George Cromwell* and *Mississippi*, and schooners *Ned* and *Wm. Burrows*, bound up. Nov. 2, coming out from Havana, ship brig *Wappo*, bound in.

We are indebted to WM. H. FIELD, Esq., Purser of the *Evening Star*, for prompt delivery of our newspaper files. They contain no news.

DISPATCH FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 6.

The hospital steamer *McDougal* has arrived from New-Orleans, 24th. Among the passengers is Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, en route for Washington; also about 100 discharged and furloughed soldiers from Gen. BANKS' army.

The Fight at Pine Bluff, Ark.

St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Gen. WALLERIUS, of New-York, just arrived from an extended trip in Southeast Missouri, reports that part of the State free from organized bodies of rebel troops, but that bushwhackers continue to commit depredations there.

The *Democrat's* Little Rock correspondent gives particulars of the recent fight at Pine Bluff, Ark. The attack was made on the 25th ultimo by 4,000 rebel cavalry, under MARMADUKE and CLEBURNE. The garrison consisted of about 700 infantry under Col. CRAFTON, and they were fortified in the Court-house surrounded by barricading the streets leading thereto with cotton bales.

The rebels approached from three directions, but after repeated charges, during which CRAFTON's artillery played havoc in their ranks, they were repulsed, two drives from the town, leaving 500 killed and wounded in our hands. Our loss was 11 killed and 25 wounded.

FROM PARIS.

The National Polish Government—The Russian Festivities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

A new paper called *La Pologne* (Poland) has just been started at Paris and Brussels in the French language; that is to say, it is printed for appearances at Brussels, but managed at Paris, which is destined to be the organ of the secret Government of Poland, and a promoter of the national cause. The editor of the paper, who did me the honor of a call, and who desired me to make this notice of his paper, in the hope that some of the friends of Poland in America might be willing to help along the enterprise, gave me some curious details on the mysterious body called the "National Government of Warsaw." This body, it appears, comprehends about twenty thousand members, of whom ten are the Executive Committee, or Government proper. You have already published many examples of the faithful manner in which this secret body is obeyed, of the frightful and inevitable executions by assassination which take place in accordance with its decrees, of the manner in which it directs the movements in the field and conducts the general affairs of the rebellion, and also accounts of the many and fruitless attempts of the Muscovite police to discover this "National Government" and its archives, for archives it has. This Committee of ten, which has power to fill vacancies in its body from the 20,000 affiliated members, and which has, in fact, been several times renewed on account of arrests of its members from various causes—some of whom, no doubt, were among the victims executed by the Russian Governor—continues its organization and its operations, without the police ever having once discovered one item of evidence sufficient to condemn a man in an ordinary court of justice. Every house in Warsaw has been ransacked from top to bottom, and suspected people in every walk of life, from the highest to the lowest, have been arrested, are either executed, exiled, or held under arrest; and still the operations of the "National Government" go on. A few weeks ago the secret newspaper issued from time to time by the Committee, contained an address in Hebrew characters to the Jewish Poles, and soon afterward all the printing-offices in which Hebrew types were found which corresponded to those in the address, were suppressed on suspicion. Four days afterward another address from the Committee appeared, printed on one side of a slip in Hebrew and on the other in Polish, and both in exactly the same types as those used in the number of the Committee's newspaper which had caused the confiscation of the printing-offices. What is more curious still, this very address bears a number, (3,240, if I recollect rightly, for I had it in my hands,) showing that the Committee has archives! The Russian Government, in order the better to pursue their researches after this all-powerful and yet impalpable Government, have divided Warsaw into twelve circondissements, which again are divided into sections. At the head of each section there is a Chief of Police, but the National Committee have managed to put several of their affiliated members into these offices, and, thus, in the double capacity of Chief of the Russian Police and affiliated member of the National Government, the latter is enabled continually to throw Gen. MOURAVIEFF and his agents off the track. If ever the people of Poland regain their lost independence the history of this mysterious Committee will be the most curious and the most terrible of its kind which has yet seen the light.

The remarks in the *Times*, condemning the attempts made in New-York to exclude the French and English naval officers from the festivities offered to the Russian officers, have been reproduced here, and have done good in the right direction. There is no dignity in being impolite even to an enemy, and there is surely nothing to be gained by it. The great nations of Europe are in the habit of being polite up to the very moment the first gun is fired, and it is thus in fact that they believe they show their greatness.

The *London Times*, as you will see, contains an article on the Russian festivities at New-York, written in the worst spirit of that paper, and in which Mr. LINCOLN is compared to Gen. MOURAVIEFF, and the cause of the South declared to be the same as that of Poland. It remained for a French paper, the *Siecle*, which knows less about America than our cousins in England, to show up the fallacy of this comparison and the utter vileness and vindictiveness of the English writer who could have penned such *an argument*.

There is much excitement to-day about the Duke de MORNY, who has received a blow on the head from his horse, which it is feared will put his life in danger.

MALAKOFF.

THE CALL FOR NEW TROOPS.

Proclamation of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky.

The President's call for 300,000 volunteers, to serve three years or during the war, to fill up the old regiments, makes the allotment to Kentucky of 12,000 to be raised.

This call must be met, either by volunteers or by draft, as at early day. The 5th of January is set by the President as the time of ordering the draft. This will give time for Congress to repeal the $300 exemption.

Volunteers will receive the liberal bounty and increased pay offered by the Government; the conscript will not. Volunteers select their own company and regiment—the conscript will be assigned without regard to his wishes. The volunteer will be honored by his companions in arms and by his country—the conscript will not.

Recruiting officers will be detailed from the various regiments and assigned their recruiting posts by the Adjutant-General. The proportion due from each county, or equalities the service from the commencement of the war, will be made known by the Adjutant-General, and notice thereof given. Each county will be required to furnish its allotment either in volunteers or conscripts.

Recruiting for the twelve months' service will cease with the authorities heretofore given, so soon as the regiments forming are filled.

Let no man say he would volunteer if it were for defence of the State or to serve in the State. Facts answer such declarations. For months you have been called on for such service, and failed to respond. This service is now closed to you.

Kentucky now is, and must continue to be, exposed so long as there are rebel armies in the field. Guerrilla raids will cease when the rebel armies are broken up. The only security to your State against invasion and raids is the destruction of the rebel armies. Were our old regiments full, two to the millionth of the days of rebellion would be numbered, and but few. The true defence of your State, therefore, is the filling the old regiments now in the field. This will give a crushing force, which must soon sweep the rebel armies from the field.

It's better for you, and for the service that you enlist in the old regiments. It secures you from much of the dangers of camp and field, and greatly increases your efficiency as a soldier. These regiments are now historic. They are ennobled by deeds of brave suffering and lofty heroism. Their banners bear inscriptions of living memories. By volunteering, you will become a sharer in those living memories and historic glories. If you would preserve the honorable name of your country, volunteer. If you would not humiliate your noble companions in arms, volunteer. If you would save your homes and State from desolation, and your country from ruin, volunteer. If you would not shame the memory of your fathers, volunteer. Remember, that Kentucky has never yielded for a draft. Kentucky patriotism let her compromised, but in the voluntary service of loyalty to the Government of our fathers. It is the inner voice of love to our free institutions, which voluntarily responds to the call for defense of the priceless heritage. Frame no excuses; the call admits of none. Kentucky will meet her allotment. It is noble to meet it voluntarily. Look to the honor of your respective counties, for equality will be enforced.

The defence of your homes, your State, your Government, your liberties, the vindication of your honor, the veneration for the memories of your fathers, all the cherished hopes of the future, urge you to a prompt, voluntary response to this call to duty. Kentuckians, who will hesitate? We shall see.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

NOV. 4, 1863.

INTERESTING FROM REBELDOM.

Treatment of the Prisoners Taken by the Rebels.

Shocking Brutality Threatened by the Richmond Press.

OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Hints at the Rebel Defensive Devices.

THE PROVISION QUESTION

GLIMPSES AT CONFEDERATE POLITICS.

Richmond papers of late dates furnish us the following interesting extracts, in addition to those already published:

PRISONERS IN REBEL HANDS.

TOO MANY PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 31.

The exchange of sick and wounded prisoners, but of no others, still proceeds. One hundred and eighty-five Confederate soldiers, all maimed or wounded, were delivered at City Point the day before yesterday. In exchange for them, one hundred and eighty-five Yankee prisoners, all in the same or a worse condition, were placed on board the flag-of-truce boat. A detachment of the Richmond Ambulance Committee went down to take charge of the moving of these mangled wretches, and provided also with refreshments and comforts for the alleviation of the sufferings of their fellow-creatures on both sides. It is right to mention that our Commissary received the grateful acknowledgments of the Yankee officer in command of the boat, for the care and tenderness with which they moved and handled the dismal freight which they put on board his ship.

This is sad work. All these prisoners on both sides were said to be moved in their present condition and many of them forfeit their lives in the progress of recovering their liberty. It is a dread necessity which our enemies impose upon us, by sending us none but the maimed and suffering, who are likely, as they hope, to be of no future service in our army; because our authorities have no alternative but to drag an equal number from their beds of pain, to make the suitable return. It is a wanton and barbarous aggravation of the inevitable horrors of war.

From the observations of the Ambulance Committee, it appears that there was a very marked contrast between the two sets of prisoners, thus crossing each other under precisely the same circumstances. The Yankees—among whom it was remarked this time that there were scarcely any foreigners—were despondent, sullen, heavy and abject; our men were gay, cheery and hopeful, and, with one almost unanimous stamping of crutches, hailed the land of Dixie. This conforms to the remark often made by neutral observers as to the spirit and bearing of the two armies.

In making so many difficulties about the exchange of prisoners, and in breaking the arrangement of the cartel, save as regards the sick and wounded prisoners, They feel themselves strong in the numbers of their people, such as they are, and in their ability to bring over hordes of hungry Europeans to replace those who may fall or be taken; and they hope, by degrees, if they have luck, to make our armies dwindle in numbers, being quite willing that we should keep their men in prison till the end of the war, knowing that they have far more than a compensation in keeping from the field an equal, or even smaller number of ours. It is a compliment to the Confederate soldier; and in that point of view we may derive some comfort from this policy; but it is not the less a barbarous and brutal one.

We believe there are too many prisoners taken in this war—far more than in any other of which history makes mention—and perhaps something will be gained by the breaking off of the cartel shall induce soldiers on both sides not to be taken prisoners. We certainly recommend it to our men not to surrender; if they do so, their lot is probably to be crowded to such filthy dens as Fort Delaware, till the end of the war; only to be exchanged when their health is broken utterly, so that they can be of no use, either to the cause or to themselves. If our words could, by any means, reach the Yankee soldiers, we would tell them that their fate also, if they come here as prisoners, cannot be a very bright one this coming Winter. It is true, our authorities do what they fairly can—with justice to our own people—to give them humane usage, and that our medical officers afford them every assistance in their power, but there are 12,000 of them now in Richmond, not to mention those detained in other places. There is here, if not a scarcity, at least a great dearth of provisions, and not less of fuel; while, as to the medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our enemies use extreme diligence in keeping them from us altogether. *We would assure those Yankee soldiers that death on the field were far better than captivity here this Winter, and would accordingly counsel them also not to be taken alive.*

BRUTALITY OF THE REBELS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.

A few Yankee prisoners continue to be brought in the city every day by the Central cars, but this is very far from being a subject of rejoicing with our citizens. We have nine thousand of them in this city and four thousand on Belle Isle, and the question which forces itself upon the attention at every one who gives the matter a thought is, how are they to be fed? The Government will not agree to exchange them, and we *certainly cannot feed them in rascals much longer.* They have already eaten up all our beef and have begun upon the sheep.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 30.

The proper authorities are debating the question of the removal of the twelve thousand Yankee prisoners from Richmond to some other point not so circumscribed for food, and where it can be had at less expense and in greater abundance; without affecting the necessities of the people. Danville, or some location on the James River Canal, is spoken of. We are glad the question has been started, and the citizens of Richmond will do all in their power to help them to a decision.

The Yankee Government, under the laws of civilized warfare and the cartel, are entitled to these men, and if they will not take them, *let them.* Be put before the cold weather and scant fare will thin them out in accordance with the laws of nature.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

WHAT FUEL AND YANKEES.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 30.

Beef ought to be selling now at 65 to 70 cents a pound, in accordance with the proposed arrangements between the butchers and the Government. It is quoted in yesterday morning's report of the market as a *dollar!* a dollar and a half, or two dollars! The butchers say they are unable to get cattle, and may be compelled to close

made a statement which illustrates the pernicious policy of wholesale impressment pursued by the agents of the Government in this city. A party had purchased forty-five head of beef-cattle, in one of the lower counties, at a cost of between eight and nine thousand dollars. They greased them some two or three months. At the time they would have brought about $17,000 in the Richmond market. The enemy making a raid in that country succeeded in getting nine of them, and the remaining 36 were brought to Richmond, where they were valued at fifty cents gross, amounting to $12,128.50. The impressing officer came round, however, valued them at 30 cents gross, ($4,849.) and impressed them. The difference in the market price and that of the Government amounted to $7,279 50. The same parties brought 61 sheep to Richmond, which were valued at 25 cents gross, amounting to $4,232 75. They were impressed at 20 cents gross, amounting to $3,720, making a difference of $2,116. The total loss of these enterprising marketeers, exclusive of their loss from the enemy, their expenses and trouble, amounted to $9,395 50. At this rate it may readily be presumed very few individuals will be found daring enough to bring their meat to this market during the present season and the coming Winter.

PRICES FAR SOUTH.

The Mobile *Register* makes the following list of the high prices in that market:

"The week past has been ordinary in every branch of business, with no great variation in prices. In fact the only rise we note was in sweet potatoes, which had been selling at 85, and now sell readily at retail at 40 ₱ bushel. Fruit is very cheap; peaches are selling at 50c. to 75 ₱ bushel, and figs also will retail at 75c. to $1 apiece, although yesterday a lot of 1,200 were sold at 10c. apiece to the hucksters. The crop of oranges is fair this year. Our meat market has not changed much in two weeks as to prices, but the supply, in appearance at least, is shorter, especially as to variety; the quality is not so good either. We hope, however, soon to chronicle extensive arrivals of beef and cattle from the country; and though this may not affect prices, it may improve the quality. Bacon is retailing at 35 ₱ lb.; hams at 40 ₱ lb.; Lard is still selling at 40 ₱ lb., and butter at 85. Vegetables of all sorts are in market, but at such prices that we do not want to publish them."

PRICES IN MIDDLE GEORGIA.

The *Countryman* gives the following annexed list of prices in Putnam County, Georgia:

"Bacon, $1 25 to $1 50 ₱ lb.; beef, 25c. to 30c.; lard, $1 to $1 50 ₱ lb.; corn, for corn meal, $1 50 to $2 ₱ bushel; for seed, $2 ₱ bushel; rye or barley, $5 to $7; cornfield peas, $1 25 to $1 50; flour, $25 ₱ 100; sorghum syrup, $4 to $5 ₱ gallon; washed clean wool, $5 to $6 ₱ lb.; wool nuts, $10 to $12 apiece."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A DEMAND FOR BRAGG'S REMOVAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 30.

In a private letter it was my privilege to see, in reply to a gentleman who had written to him on the occasion of the late victory of Chickamauga, saying, "The Confederacy embraces you! Be generous, and cease to have enemies," Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, with more than Roman virtue, says: "No man in my position, dear sir, can 'cease to have enemies.' For doing his duty, bad and fudolent men will denounce him. For neglecting it, good men will and ought to do it. Of the two, I prefer the former." In the right of this sentiment, the antecedents of this renowned hero become more than illustrious—they are sublime. MARLBOROUGH.

Oct. 15, 1862.

All men will smile with our friend "Marlborough" in admiration of the noble sentiments he quotes from Gen. BRAGG. And, as to "access," Gen. BRAGG has none in the office of the *Engineer*. Here he has our admiration, kind wishes and generous hopes for his continued usefulness to our country and its cause. But neither the acute sentiments of Gen. BRAGG, nor the greatest admiration of his friends will supply that *confidence which he feel compelled to assert Gen. Bragg has utterly lost.*

Confidence in the military capacity of the General is the first prerequisite to every and any success, and when once this is lost, when the subordinate officers and men cease to regard their General with exalted and implicit trust, all discipline is gone, and the prospect of usefulness grows dim and unpromising. That *Gen. Bragg no longer enjoys the confidence of his army cannot be disputed*, since it is asserted upon evidence that we cannot question, that *every Maj.-Gen. of the army*, except BUCKNER, PRESTON and Lieut.-Gen. LONGSTREET, (restrained by considerations of personal delicacy,) *united in memorializing the President for a change of commanders.* These division Generals spoke not only their own sentiments, but represented the army, and with such feelings between the army and its commander, it *is impossible that success can attend that army. A separation must take place; either Gen. Bragg must cease to command the army, or, we fear, the army will soon refuse to be commanded by Gen. Bragg.* This reported memorial, if actually presented to the President, places upon him the responsibility of Gen. BRAGG'S continuance; and more than this, all future disasters which may attend that army will be directly chargeable to the President, if he persists in retaining Gen. BRAGG. Between it, therefore, and the President, with all the earnestness of friendship, that he will not take upon himself so fearful a responsibility; but yielding to a necessity which, however much it may be regretted, cannot now be obviated, remove an obnoxious commander, and give increased efficiency to a splendid and gallant army.

But is there no sacrifice that Gen. BRAGG should make? He knows the state of feelings between himself and his subordinate officers. Will he not, forgetting his own personal wishes, demand a removal, or at least that another General be appointed to the command? We implore him, as we have the President, to solve this difficulty by requesting the President to call Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON to the command of the army.

The recall of Gen. JOHNSTON to the command of that army would be the practical burying of hostilities and unfriendly feelings that have already done irreparable injury to our country's cause. It would be the inauguration of an era of good feeling from which would date our final success. The whole Southwest would hail such a recall as the harbinger of returning victory.

With Gen. JOHNSTON in command and Gen. BRAGG as second, or Chief of Staff, the usefulness of both officers would be called into service, the prejudices of the subordinate officers respectfully consulted, and yet Gen. BRAGG'S great usefulness not lost to the army. As at present arranged, the great military capacities of Gen. JOHNSTON, which we have reason to believe are highly appreciated by the President, are lost in the cane-breaks of the Mississippi. We are, perhaps, better able to ascertain public sentiment than the President can be. No man speaks to him unless to agree with him; he hears but one side of public sentiment; but we hear and read both.

We should not now undertake to express an opinion if we did not believe we *see gathering storms whose fury may do much harm to our cause, and give the President much mortification.* President DAVIS is an object of attachment from all classes of the people; he enjoys their confidence, and has enlisted sentiments far kinder than the most exalted respect. But, nevertheless, *there are those with whom he is not the favorite that he is with the great mass of the people.* To undermine that popularity; to withdraw that respect; to misrepresent his conduct; to present him as a self-willed and stubborn man, consulting private pique and personal malice, is the constant effort of active and industrious men. Gen. JOHNSTON, with an insignificant command in Mississippi, and Gen. BRAGG, retained without the confidence of the army in Tennessee, are potent and powerful examples for the malice and misrepresentation of these men.

A RECRUITING DODGE.

The special correspondent of the *Appeal*, near Chattanooga, writes as follows, under date of Oct. 23: "A rule has just been adopted by Gen. BRAGG and issued to the army, which, more than any other, promises the good result so long and effectually sought to be accomplished by other means, namely, the increase of the army. We have had our bounty laws and conscript acts, both of which are now practically dead letters. It has been reserved to one of our Colonels, W. F. GRAY, of the Hampton Legion of South Carolina, and through him Gen. JENKINS, his brigade commander, (now commanding Rose's division,) to devise a plan which has superseded the necessity of other legislation, filled their own commands approximately to the usual maximum, and has been productive of the best results. The same system has been now adopted by Gen. BRAGG, and, under date of Oct. 18, he issues a general order, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Missionary Ridge, Oct. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 187.—In order to augment the strength of the army and to give to our brave soldiers an opportunity to visit home and to provide for their families during the coming Winter, the following rule is adopted:

1. A furlough of not exceeding forty days will be granted to every non-commissioned officer and private who secures a recruit for his company.

2. The recruit must be received and mustered into service and be doing duty in the company before the application for furlough is forwarded.

3. In all applications made in pursuance of section first, the commanding officer of the company will certify that the applicant has obtained an approved recruit, who has been mustered into the service, and is present with the company doing duty.

4. All applications for furloughs under this order will be forwarded to their headquarters, where final action upon them will be had.

By command of Gen. BRAGG.

Gen. WM. BROWN, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

The effect of this, which known at home, will be to enable a recruiting officer to every father, mother, sister and wife—*especially the latter*—with whom, undoubtedly, the recruiting are ever popular. Those who seek to evade the conscript act will be hunted out and reported. The then-exempt will be compelled to show his papers, and every man within the prescribed ages, capable of bearing arms, will be made to exchange his place at home for the temporary gratification to families and friends of a visit from the war-worn, battle-scarred son, brother and husband. In South Carolina, as before stated, the plan did wonderful efficiently, and when it becomes known throughout the Confederacy that whole companies can thus be manned, who have a reputation of our soldiers to sustain, there will be a generation of our officers, as well as conscripting officers, to whom it will prove valuable in the country at large.

Lieut. ROSS FRAZER, of Gen. KELLEY'S Staff, who, for his gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga, was detached, with four other kindred spirits from various divisions of the army, to carry the twenty-five captured flags to Richmond, has returned. But he gives no account of the mission which sought to put to the blush every man connected with the Department to which the embassy was sent. No cheers that on arriving at the Capitol, the flags were taken, tumbled into a wagon, drawn by a negro to headquarters, and there, without ceremony, without even a recognition of the brave men who had borne them from the field, they were turned over to the clerks of the War Department, like so many pieces of flannel. Had such an event occurred under the *régime* of NAPOLEON, or QUEEN VICTORIA, or ANY other Government on the face of the earth, it would have been hailed with acclamations by a grateful people, and the representatives of the army would have been crowned with the laurel they deserve and received substantial testimonials to their gallantry; but it is reserved to the young Republic of the South, whose armies are regarded by the whole civilized world as the embodiment of high-souled valor, to ignore all such considerations; to forget the precious blood poured out by our ragged boys that she may be great and glorious, and coolly to turn her back upon the army by whose bravery, devotion and heroic sacrifices these emblems of their achievements were won and given to their national mother. It is lamentable, from top to the army that the sleek, well-fed officials of Richmond have not sufficient gratitude in their souls to have acknowledged this gift by at least a welcome grasp of the sun-browned hands of their representatives, and through them said, 'thank you,' to their comrades. A wonderful way of stimulating soldiers, is it not, Messieurs?

A SPEECH BY JEFF. DAVIS.

A correspondent of the Marietta (Ga.) *Rebel* thus sketches a speech delivered to the troops in front of Chattanooga by JEFF. DAVIS:

"He began by paying a warm tribute to their gallantry, displayed on the bloody field of Chickamauga, defeating the largest organized force of the enemy, who had boasted their ability to penetrate the heart of Georgia, and driving them like sheep into a pen, and protected by strong intrenchments, from which naught but an indisposition to sacrifice unnecessarily the precious lives of our brave and patriotic soldiers, prevented us from driving them. But, he said, they had given still higher evidence of their courage, constancy and resolute determination to live freemen or die freemen, by their patient endurance and buoyant, cheerful spirits, amid privations and sufferings from half rations, thin blankets, ragged clothes and shoeless feet, than given by baring their breasts to the enemy.

He reminded them that obedience was the first duty of a soldier, remarking that when he was a youth a veteran officer said to him: 'My son, remember that obedience is the soldier's first duty. If your commanding officer orders you to burn your neighbor's house down, and to sit on the ridge pole till it falls in, do it.' The President said, this is an exaggerated statement of the duty, but prompt, unquestioning obedience of subordinates to their superiors could not be too highly recommended. If the subordinate stops to consider the propriety of an order, the delay may derange the superior's whole plan, and the opportune moment for achieving a success, or averting a defeat, may be irretrievably lost.

He alluded to the boast of our enemy that, on the occupation of East Tennessee, they would heavily recruit their army and subjugate us with the aid of our own people; but the boast has not been fulfilled. He said the proper course to pursue toward the misguided people of East Tennessee was, not to coerce and abuse them, but to employ reason and conciliation to disabuse them of their error; that all of us had once loved and revered the old flag of the Union; that he had fought under its folds, and for fifteen years had striven to maintain the Constitution of our fathers in its purity, but in vain. It could not be saved from the grasping ambition for power and greed of gain of the Yankees, and he had to relinquish it. The error of the misguided among us was, that they clung longer than we do to what was once a common sentiment and feeling of us all, and, he repeated, they must be reasoned with and conciliated.

In closing, he expressed his deep conviction of our eventual success under the blessing of Providence, and expected the Army of Tennessee, when they should resume active operations, to pound the Yankees on the banks of the Cumberland, but to plant our banners permanently on the banks of the Ohio. This, he believed, would be done. As the humble representative of the people, he returned their grateful thanks to the Army of Tennessee for what they had already accomplished, and fervently invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon its officers and men composing it."

SPEECH OF GEN. BRAGG.

Gen. BRAGG was then lustily called for, and responded, briefly and pointedly, as follows: "My brother soldiers: It would be presumption in me to attempt to address you after what has been said to you by our distinguished Executive. You can make better speeches than I can—such as you have made from Shiloh to Chickamauga, at Richmond, at Perryville and Murfreesboro. It is my office to record your speeches for you, and this I have endeavored to do to the best of my ability. I therefore return you my thanks, and beg you to excuse me from further remarks."

The good hit was received with cheers, and the soldiers separated.

THE POLK IMBROGLIO.

The Marietta *Rebel* publishes the following explanation of the causes which led to the suspension of Gens. POLK and HILL:

"Gen. POLK left Gen. BRAGG'S headquarters at 10 o'clock at night, under orders to attack at daylight. He was accompanied by Gen. BUCKNER. On their way they met a staff officer of Gen. HILL, to whom Gen. POLK communicated his order. Upon reaching his headquarters he dispatched orders to his own division Generals, and to Gen. HILL. The former received them and was prepared to execute them at the hour designated. But Gen. HILL failed to receive those addressed to him, being in the rear. The messenger returned about daybreak, reporting that he could not find Gen. HILL. Gen. POLK then sent orders to Gen. HILL'S division commanders direct, mounted his horse, and with his Staff rode to the front. This is the HOOD of the matter just as it transpired. Some persons blame Gen. POLK for failing to arrest Gen. HILL at once. Suppose he had done so? What then? Might not the plans of the day have been deranged far beyond any benefits to be derived from the arrest of a commanding officer at such a time? Both Generals were of the same grade, and it is questionable whether such a step might not have been considered tyrannical, arbitrary and unnecessary. At all events, it could have done no good, and might have done harm."

THE PACHA'S RAMS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 22.

Nothing is more strange than to observe that the Confederates on the continent should appear to feel so deep an interest in the question, whether his Highness, the Pacha of Egypt, is to be allowed to take away two steam rams, which, it seems, have been built at Liverpool for that enlightened potentate. Under the influence of some strange fascination, Mr. ADAMS, the Yankee Minister at London, has got the fixed idea that these two rams are in fact intended for the navy of this Confederate Government. What evidence of this intention he may have in hand, we cannot yet affirm; all that has yet to be produced in an English Court of Justice. He may possibly found his case upon the consideration that it is extremely reasonable and natural for the Confederates to get vessels of this kind built—that no Government in the world has such urgent need of the like. He may also urge upon the Court, through his lawyers, the general notoriety of the fact, and the frequency with which these ships are seized, both in England and in Yankeedom, the "rebel rams." As for Mr. LAIRD, the builder of the ships, *he* is said to know nothing of the Confederate Government; he has had an order to build two rams, perhaps from a French house, and being an enterprising and industrious shipwright, he has filled the order; but, when questioned about it in the House of Commons, of which he is a member, he said he understood the vessels were for the service of the Pacha of Egypt or Emperor of China.

Now the two rams lie under seizure by order of the British Government, to abide a trial before the Courts, and on the hull of each is branded the Queen's "broad arrow." The trial is going to be an interesting one to all the parties concerned—except possibly the Pacha himself. These British Courts have also gotten reversed and subverted the ordinary rules of evidence, it will not do for Mr. ADAMS' lawyers to rest their case upon the fact that the Confederacy does most urgently need war-ships of this sort, and that it would be unaccountably stolid and improvident if it did not try to have such built. Neither can the Court admit as evidence, we presume, that New-York newspapers, and some British ones, have habitually called the things "rebel rams." That does not amount to public notoriety of a fact, but only of an imputation. No doubt the Yankee advocates will produce bold and able witnesses, good and approved sweaters; but unless they have something stronger than inference and newspaper notoriety to produce, the Court will be obliged, on this part of the case, to decide against them, and let His Highness have his vessels.

Then comes another branch of the case. Supposing it proved that these rams have, in fact, been built on Confederate account, are they vessels of such a character that to allow them to leave an English port without their armament, would be a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act? That act provides against British subjects fitting out armed expeditions, whether military or naval, against a friendly Power. It does not, we find, bear of thousands of men setting out from England or Ireland for the Federal States, and scores of thousands of rifles and muskets from Belgium, but in other cases—which seems also to be put into the Mouth of those men to fight against the Confederates. Is only prohibits an armed ship of war, or an organized body of troops from setting forth from England to be used against a friendly nation. Now Earl RUSSELL has, in a late speech, most kindly suggested to Mr. ADAMS' lawyers how they are to bring the rams within the act; it is by urging the argument that such vessels as these, even without guns, are instruments of war; that inasmuch as they have a beak or spur, they are in themselves a weapon and an armament, and a complete naval expedition. If they have but frames and engineers. Here are delicate points of law and evidence, which time will fail to receive elucidation from the able arguments of counsel.

But in addition to the mere question of law and fact, there are certain political considerations, which—if we had not so profound a reverence for the illustrious independence of British Courts as we have—would seem to us rather likely to influence the result. For example, the danger of war with the United States. It is not that Great Britain fears the prowess of the United States, being quite able, in fact, to scuttard every Yankee port to sense, and to blow the whole Yankee navy quickly out of water; it is not that *she would by no means dust the policy of England at present to disturb the present happy condition of affairs in which Yankee merchantmen are fast disappearing from the ocean*, and to let loose (by war with that nation) a swarm of privateers to prey upon her own commerce. *England is glad, indeed, to see New-York and* Boston in ashes; but, in doing so, she would be burning up much of *her own property; she would be loosing hundreds of millions of assets belonging to her subjects to be confiscated, and her own ships upon the seas would have to run the gauntlet of a steam fleet of privateers. Therefore, she must keep up, at least the appearance of a most conscientious "neutrality"—in her one-sided way; and we incline to think that, on this ground alone, the venerable Judges will find room to detain the Pacha's rams.*

THE RIOT IN RALEIGH.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. VANCE AND JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond papers are publishing the correspondence which transpired between Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, and JEFF. DAVIS, at the time of the riots in Raleigh, in September last. Gov. VANCE telegraphed, under date of Sept. 10, stating the fact of the trouble to JEFF. DAVIS, and adding:

"Please order immediately that troops passing through here shall not enter the city. If this is not done the most frightful consequences may ensue."

Mr. DAVIS replied by telegraph:

RICHMOND, Sept. 10, 1862.

Gov. Z. B. VANCE:

Your dispatch of this date received. I deeply regret the occurrence you announce, and have sent by telegraph the following order to Maj. W. W. PIERCE, Quartermaster: "You will not allow the troops in transit to be detained at Raleigh, and will communicate to the commanding officer of each detachment passing there that he is instructed not to permit his men to enter the city, but if transportation is not furnished to enable the detachment to proceed immediately by railroad, will march, without halting, to an encampment at safe distance from Raleigh."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gov. VANCE wrote, under date of Sept. 11, giving his views of the troubles, and adding:

"As it is my intention to enforce the laws rigidly against all citizens who participated in the second mob, so I feel it my duty to demand that punishment may be inflicted on the officers who assisted or countenanced the first. Should this not be done, I shall feel it my duty to demand the persons of these officers of the State of Georgia to answer the demands of justice. I feel very sad in the contemplation of these outrages. The distance is quite short to either anarchy or despotism when armed soldiers, led by their officers, can with impunity outrage the laws of a State. * * * I pray you to see that it does not occur again. Should any newspaper in the State commit treason I would have its editor arrested and tried by laws which many of us as yet respect. I thank you for your prompt orders transmitted to Maj. PIERCE concerning the passage of troops through this city. They are now being enforced, and peace can be preserved if they are rigidly obeyed."

A second letter, dated Sept. 11, from Gov. VANCE to President DAVIS, *is omitted by the Standard for the present.*

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15, 1862.

Gov. Z. B. Vance, Raleigh, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: YOUR two communications of the 11th inst. have been received.

Upon the receipt of your telegram informing me that the measures taken to put an end to the disturbances in Raleigh had not proved effective, orders were issued which it is hoped will be sufficient to prevent further disorders.

I have referred to the Secretary of War your statement respecting particular officers alleged to have been concerned in the riot, and the matter will receive proper inquiry.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. BARRINGER, being written to by Gen. COOPER, A. G., replied, showing that he had not been absent from the depot while his troops were going through, and asserting that he was utterly ignorant of any intention on the part of his men to mob the printing-office. He adds:

The true explanation of the affair I take to be this: When my brigade arrived at Weldon we found there a party of North Carolinians, commanded by a Lieutenant, who informed me that he was ordered to the vicinity of Salisbury, I think, to arrest some deserters, and urged me to let his party go along with my brigade for the sake of dispatch. I said yes, if he could find room in the train for his party. He replied that he could take the top of the cars. I told him then that he might do so. Accordingly, he and his party took the top of the cars, and went with my brigade through Raleigh. After we left Raleigh this party freely avowed themselves the authors of the deed, and claimed credit for it. They said they let some of my men into it with them, and I have no doubt they did. I did not learn many, and these merely unorganized individuals, each acting for and by himself. These things I learned from officers and men who heard the talk of the North Carolinians on the train after it left Raleigh. I learned them first at Charlotte, when the train stopped there; but the North Carolinians were then off the cars, so that I had no opportunity to question them myself. Thus, sir, you have such an account of this affair as it is in my power to give you.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY L. BENNING, Brigadier-General.

To S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

TRIAL OF THE TORPEDOES—"THE BIG GUN"—FORT SUMTER—THE NEXT FIGHT.

The Charleston correspondent of the Augusta (Geo.) *Constitutionalist* writes:

"If report speaks truly, Sumter will be prepared to test the mettle of the iron-clads in the next fight. Some important improvements have been made within the last three or four weeks in the interior of that work. The garrison have been busily employed, and some guns, no matter how many, have been mounted, which will speak for themselves when the occasion is presented. The protection afforded the troops is of such a character as to render the fire of the enemy harmless. So far as safety is concerned, I have heard men say that there was less danger of being injured in this work during a bombardment than in any other in the harbor.

Torpedo or submarine boats are so far, as beneficial results, mere experiments. They have been tried, and found not to accomplish the end proposed. The crews are generally unacquainted with the working of the boats. On experimenting, it has happened on one or two occasions that the lives of the manœuvrers have been lost. These crafts have been more injurious to our people than to the enemy, and thus far have proved to be a humbug.

The report in relation to the bending of the big gun, which cracked at the first fire, seems to have no foundation. It is still on the battery, and does not appear to have undergone any repairs, and there is some doubt as to whether it is fit for anything other than to be emitted for smaller ordinance. The destruction of this gun is attributed to a want of knowledge as to the proper manner of loading and firing, rather than to any defect in the piece itself. The muzzle of this gun is still attached to the railroad, where it has been fixed, proving all that has been claimed by its inventor. Different plans have been mentioned as to where it will be placed in position—Fort Johnston and Moultrie being respectively assigned as its point of designation."

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Four monitors opened fire at 11 o'clock this morning on Fort Sumter, a distance of one mile. The firing ceased between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Ironsides Keokuk, Wagner, and the centre battery, on Sumter, Johnson and Simkins, has been very heavy during the day.

At 10 o'clock this morning the enemy fired three or four solid shot from the centre battery on the Ironsides. Only one building, the Union Bank, was struck. No person injured.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

The fire on Sumter from Gregg, Wagner and three monitors has been incessant since 10 o'clock this morning. The monitors drew off at 7 this evening, but Gregg and Wagner are still firing rapidly from 300-pound Parrott guns. Six hundred and seventy-nine shots have been fired at Sumter, eight-eight of which have missed. They were nearly all directed at the sea face. No damage of consequence to the fort, but the sea wall is pretty well battered.

The fire at Fort Johnson has not been as heavy to-day; some few shots fired on Sullivan's Island. Our batteries keep a regular fire, making excellent shots, and surpassing the enemy's in accuracy.

There has been no further firing on the city. Some of the shells thrown were picked up and found to be filled with Greek fire. The one which struck the Union Bank fell in a cistern, and the others also in water. Heavy firing is still going on.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

Batteries Gregg and Wagner kept up a continuous fire on Sumter last night. The monitors took no part during the night. The enemy's fire to-day was exceedingly severe, and concentrated altogether on the sea face of Sumter. Seven hundred and seventy-nine shots were fired from Gregg and Wagner and two monitors, eighty of which missed. One man was killed at the fort to-day. There is a heavy bombardment still going on.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

The bombardment of Sumter was heavy and continuous all night from Gregg and Wagner and the centre battery. It is reported that one of the monitors burst a gun, and retired with her turret disabled. No further casualties reported this morning. Heavy firing from 300 and 300-pound Parrotts still progressing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

The bombardment of Saturday is regarded as the heartiest that has yet taken place. From sundown on Wednesday to sundown on Thursday 1,315 shots of all calibre, from 15-inch mortars to 300-pounder Parrotts and downward, have been thrown into and against the fort. The only casualties have been the slight wounding of seven privates of the Twelfth Georgia regiment.

This evening the enemy opened fire, from a mortar battery, at Cummings Point, upon the northeast angle of the fort, which seemed to be the special object of attention, and sustained the brunt of the firing to-day. They appear to avoid firing on the city side of the fort. The enemy's batteries engaged were those at Gregg, Wagner and Cummings Point, in addition to three monitors.

The bombardment of Sumter still goes on, but the fire is a good deal slackened. Our batteries continue to fire slowly and deliberately, the enemy paying no attention to them at present.

REBEL POLITICS.

THE ELECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Returns sufficient to indicate the result of the late election in Mississippi have been received. The delegation in the next Congress stands:

First District—Col. John J. Orr.
Second District—Col. W. D. Holder.
Third District—Hon. Israel Welsh.*
Fourth District—Hon. H. C. Chambers.*
Fifth District—Hon. O. F. Singleton.*
Sixth District—Hon. E. Barksdale.*
Seventh District—Hon. — Lumkin.
Those marked thus * are reflected.
Governor—Gen. Chas. Clark.
Secretary of State—Hon. C. A. Brougher.
Auditor of Public Accounts—Hon. A. J. Gillespie.
Treasurer—Hon. R. H. Haynes.

The Legislature is composed of nearly all new members. Gen. CHALMERS is elected Major-General by a handsome majority.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Among those who, "of the earnest solicitation of their friends," have announced themselves, through the Raleigh *Progress*, as candidates for election to Congress, we notice:

S. P. Smith, from the Ninth Congressional District; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Yellowley and Robt. R. Bridgers, from the Second Congressional District; F. T. Henry, Capt. L. D. Starke and Hon. W. N. H. Smith, from the First Congressional District; Thos. Felton and Dr. J. T. Leach, from the Third Congressional District; Dr. J. G. Ramsay, from the Eighth Congressional District; Hon. R. R. Arrington and Capt. Josiah Turner, from the Fifth Congressional District.

The election comes off on Wednesday, Nov. 4.

SOUTHERN "GREEK FIRE."

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser* asserts that Col. JOHN TRAVIS, (of pistol-shot notoriety,) has discovered, if not the ancient, at least its counterpart and equal, the modern "Greek fire." Its components are kept secret, but Col. TRAVIS tenders the use of his invention to the Confederate States. The *Register* gives the following account of a test of this fire:

"On Thursday evening last, near the Bay road, in the suburbs of this city, in the presence of several scientific professors, ordnance and artillery officers, Col. MILLER, commanding this volunteer and conscript Bureau, other officers of the army and navy, a score of ladies, and at least one representative of the Press, Capt. TRAVIS made two distinct experiments of his fire or composition, using on each occasion less than half a pint of the preparation—a fluid. Both were eminently successful, eliciting universal commendation. Instantaneously on being exposed to the air the fluid becomes a blaze of fire, with heat intense, resembling that of a liquid metal in the smelting process. A pile of green wood, into which it was thrown, ignited immediately, like tinder.

Without delay—within ten seconds—a number of bucketsfull of water were thrown upon the flames; and a volume of smoke ascended, the hissing and dinging sound of a quenched fire was heard, but lo! the burning fluid licked up the water, destroying its OXYGEN, a fluid seemingly added to the flame, and the wood cracked and hummed, and the flames arose again defiantly, unquenchable. On the occasion of these experiments, "TRAVIS' Greek fire" burned for something over a quarter of an hour in full vigor and force. Its heat is intense, and dies at once into the body of the substance it touches."

LIFE IN RICHMOND—FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS OF LAST WEEK.

HUNTING.—Extravagant reports of a superabundance of game in the neighboring forests have succeeded in getting up a furore among amateurs and pot-hunters. Traps and shot-guns, shot, powder and caps, since Monday, have been in demand, the first mentioned article, being wholly confined to the denizens of the suburbs, and first hand speculators in fresh fish and game. The number of amateur sportsmen, old and young, who may be seen every morning, with double-barrel guns and capacious, game-bags swinging over their shoulders, seems unusually, and, for the times, marvelously large. Judging from the condition in which most of them return, and from the striking features of unnatural prudishness of their gamebags, it would appear that the game must be either shockingly scarce, or their skill deplorably deceptive. In the best event, however, hunting with powder and shot is an expensive amusement, as each charge costs about a dollar and a half, to say nothing of the wear and tear of scarce shoe-leather and valuable homespun, in a day's tramp. Where the Government furnishes the ammunition, it is a different thing. Otherwise, economy would resign the whole imperial realm of Nimrod to the knights of the net and trap.

We record with satisfaction, (the more intense, because of the howl it will raise in Yankeedom,) the fact of the arrival in Richmond, yesterday, of Col. J. W. SOMERVELL, of St. Mary's County, Maryland, who riddled a Yankee Lieutenant's heart for intrusion upon his plantation, enlisting his negroes for LINCOLN'S service against his consent. Col. SOMERVELL is accompanied by his son, who escaped with him. Thus perish all who insult Southern sentiment and honor, and degrade themselves by a mock elevation of the negro.

It appears the Lieutenant (WHITE) was accompanied by a battalion of negro soldiers, and not four or five, as the Northern papers stated. After Col. SOMERVELL shot WHITE his son fired a double-barrel gun into the negroes, and they, dropping their guns, ran like a flock of black sheep. This enabled the gentleman to escape in a carriage to the Potomac, which he crossed, and found friends and succour.

—Some extensive hoarding has been going on for some time past, and if the persons engaged in it had their deserts they would be hung to the nearest lamppost. We understand that two of the most soulless of these speculators live on Broad-street, one of whom has no less than 700 barrels of flour, purchased for $11 per barrel, stowed away in the cellar, closet, parlor and garret of his store and residence. The other is said to have made a very large quantity of flour, similarly hoarded, which he purchased at 66 per barrel. The shorts (the Legislature) did pass the law they have framed to act against engrossers the alternative is left to the City Council to venture extreme measures in the premises. A few such scoundrels unmasked, would prove eminently beneficial, no doubt, in giving a rational tone to the city market.

—A North Carolina soldier, named KELLAM, stopping at the Soldiers' Home on Cary-street, acting under the influence of religious fanaticism, secretly got out on the roof of the building, and with a knife inflicted an injury to himself for which, we believe, polite language has no expression. His condition was accidentally brought to the attention of the Lieutenant in charge of the house, and on inquiry as to the cause of such a remarkable freak, KELLAM piously responded that he "wished to become a better man." He was sent to Hospital No. 13, on Nineteenth-street, for treatment.

—A large consignment of boxes filled with blankets, clothing, books, and other sick-necks, for the Yankee prisoners at Richmond, has been received at the Libby prison, for distribution among them. If the Confederate authorities were disposed to act in bad faith, as the Yankees have invariably done, and do as they are done by, the clothing would be turned over to our returned prisoners, who were robbed in Northern dungeons of all of value they possessed, including the little presents of money and clothing contributed them by sympathizing friends. Those who have lost should certainly be remembered out of this nice lot.

—A dark skin, straight-haired woman, calling herself ELIZA ROSS, and representing herself as a white woman, was brought before the Mayor yesterday, charged with the grievous offence of sleeping with a free negro named ALEXANDER CASEY. The Mayor said as this fact did not relieve the case it was a woman, and ordered that she go back to the place of her nativity in King William. The negro CASEY was ordered to be whipped.

—The following named persons, citizens of Rockingham County, were lodged in Castle Thunder yesterday, charged with treason and disloyalty to the Confederate Government: Rev. William Dunlap, George W. Cooper, Daniel Cooper, Samuel Wineshearer, George W. Ramsey, Samuel Boerman and John Rume. John Yates, of Augusta, was received on the same charge.

—Nine free negroes, men and women, were brought into the Mayor's Court, yesterday, charged with being in the city with Yankee papers. Two-thirds, when arrested, grumbled exceedingly, that they should be hauled up before the Mayor for nothing. The Mayor decided that they should not say they came for nothing this time, and, therefore, ordered them fifteen lashes each.

—The Mayor seems determined to get rid of the large number of fancy mulatto women now in the city. Two were ordered to be punished with stripes yesterday, for remaining in this city with county passes, "to hand not upon the heels of your going, but go at once."

—Nothing of the slightest interest transpired in this court yesterday. The usual number of negroes were punished for petty offences, and several of the *fancy* mulattoes were sent back to their homes.

—Major STEVENS, of the Eighty-eighth Indiana regiment, taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, died yesterday, at the Libby, from the effects of a wound in the head, received in that battle.

—HANNAH, slave of NANCY JOHNSON, was ordered ten lashes, by the Mayor, yesterday, for stealing a lot of sheets from Hospital No. 13, on Twenty-sixth-street.

—A great revival of religion is progressing at Centenary Church, Grace-street. The church is thronged nightly, and much interest pervades the meeting.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

An Address from the Rebel Brig.-Gen. E. W. Gantt.

He Acknowledges the Failure of the Rebellion.

The Union paper, the publication of which has just been commenced in Little Rock, publishes a long address to the people of Arkansas by Hon. E. W. GANTT, formerly a member of the rebel Congress, and a Brigadier-General in that service. The following extracts show the spirit of the paper:

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This gentleman has proved himself totally unsuited to the emergency. With the whole cotton crop and wealth of the South at his disposal, and the friendship of many European Powers, he has accomplished nothing abroad. His foreign policy has been a stupid failure. He has permitted himself to be overreached and outmanaged in everything. His policy at home, while proving him to be strong in some respects, has shown him to be weak, mean and malignant in others. His cowardly seldom and supremely ambitious, and under the cover of outward sanctity and patriotism, fears concealed the strongest vein of hypocrisy and commonplace.

He has never been up to the magnitude of the undertaking. He refused troops for the war in May, A. D., 1861, because he did not "know that they would be needed." His idea at first seems to have been that hostilities would soon cease, and he bent his energies for a cheap war. His preparations and outfit were accordingly contracted and parsimonious. Awakened to a sense of his error, his next aim seems to have been to conquer his foes, and put down every man that had crossed his pathway in life."

Numerous instances of the blunders made by JEFF. DAVIS in the appointment and removal of Generals are cited, and this part of the indictment concludes:

In a word, he has enriched and honored his friends, ruined and impoverished his enemies. Has given over the people, those of Arkansas especially, to plunder and oppression by his favorites, and in no instance punished the offender.

I admit that in some things he looms up above other men, but he has so many defects and weaknesses beneath others, that it reduces him to every poor second-rate character. And you can never change him. His life has been warped by political intrigue. His prejudices have been narrowed and his hates embittered by years of partisan strife. And you had as well take the oak, which had been bent while a twig and beat upon by the storms of centuries, when its boughs are falling off and its trunk decaying, and attempt to straighten it up toward Heaven, as to attempt the straightening a character so warped and bent by years of political storm and intrigue.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

This question naturally comes up after all that has preceded. If Mr. DAVIS, when he held the lives and fortunes of millions in his hands, so blundered as to lose his opportunity, what can we hope from him, now that a sense of blackness, of anguish, of desolation reigns, where wealth, happiness and plenty smiled. If he would not protect ARKANSAS when he could, but, instead, gave it over to plunder and oppression by his pets, what have we to hope, now that he trembles in Richmond for his own safety, and wakes up at last to the terrible reality of his treachery, folly and incompetency? If we were not practiced upon we could have been, and if we cannot now be protected, what must we do? Some say continue the struggle. Let the last man die, &c., &c.

I think differently. We cannot do and the struggle and submit. But you say it is humiliating. No more than to surrender when whipped. *We have

...ing the Rebellion, they will not be forgotten. They will be in the history of the world, and in the correspondence of the British and the American Governments. On the latter, on the first occasion, they will be found, all with the same unvarying accord and unvarying consistency, carrying an argument for their client. Whether the Government of the United States, by the use of Ericsson's shells, could have destroyed the rebel fleet in Charleston harbor, or whether the latter could be "invulnerable," whether the Ironclads could be "invincible," whether the Government could or could not, by the use of the Ironclads, have reopened Charleston to commerce, are questions which, in connection with raids to be attached to the bows of the vessels, were to be used for silencing, by means of explosive forces, obstructions outside the harbor and of firing torpedoes supposed to be sunk by the enemy in the track of our advancing fleet. The effectiveness of these shells had been so tested by us before they were sent to Admiral Dupont as to lead to the belief by any one not wanting to find excuses for the Government that they would be successful in clearing the channel of torpedoes, and in destroying the rebel defenses. Even if there be any, in imputing to Rear-Admiral Dupont's decision against the monitors was so slight that his self-respect can hardly have been increased by noticing it. Indeed, while there is no proof in the case that I ever charged him with entertaining this prejudice, and while, by deserting that I did, he, by implication, at least, denies the existence of the prejudice so imputed, the evidence introduced on his behalf very clearly establishes that he was prepossessed against these, for Capt. DRAYTON in substance declares that *he don't think Admiral Dupont had a high opinion of the monitors, nor that he would not have fled, after reading his* [illegible] *reports condemning them, while sailing before the fight.*

What these reports were does not appear, but that the witness believed he has succeeded in instilling into the Admiral's mind his own unfavorable opinion is quite clear.

The proof, however, fails to show that I made the statements charged against me. The evidence on this subject consists of the testimony of Capt. GARMAN, of the *Aragon*, and of several other persons who were on board of that steamer during her voyage from Charleston to New-York. He says, in substance, that I stated that the monitors had received no serious injury; that they could be repaired in a few weeks; that the rebel sharpshooters could not be driven from their decks; that I had had a fair view of the fight, and that the Admiral was to blame for withdrawing the fleet. Further proof was offered to show that I made similar statements to other persons, and to the effect that I had said that the monitors could pass all obstructions and hold the city of Charleston at their mercy. All these statements are entirely calculated to awaken in my mind criticism upon the conduct of Rear-Admiral DUPONT, which, as the evidence shows, I refrained from expressing, maintaining a reserve not merely disrespectful to him, but calculated to defend him from the censures freely and openly cast upon him for failing to renew the attack of the 7th of April.

THE PROOF OF THE SECOND CHARGE.

I will now briefly examine the proof introduced to maintain the second charge, the mere reading of which will show that even if I had said all that is charged against me, it was but the statement of views which, if honest, I had a right, in common with all other persons, to express. Entertaining the opinion, *and officially reporting it as I did to Rear-Admiral Dupont, that the monitors were on the 6th substantially,* and for practical purposes, as if to renew the attack as they had been to make it on the day previous, I was bound, neither by contract nor by any rule of the service with which I am acquainted, to withhold an opinion, or, call it what you will, especially did, that the monitors, with the shells and rafts attached, could have gone into Charleston in spite of guns, torpedoes and obstructions. I was equally entitled to state, in respectful language, that opinion also; and, more than that, I think the witnesses prove, if there be any, in imputing to Rear-Admiral Dupont prejudice

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The town was excited yesterday afternoon by a rumor of the surrender of Fort Sumter to Gen. GILLMORE. Such an event is, of course, among the earliest probabilities, but in this instance we are inclined to doubt. There is no better foundation for the rumor than a dispatch from Philadelphia announcing the arrival there of the transport *Saltee*, direct from Hilton Head. The Captain of this vessel says that it was generally believed at Hilton Head on Monday last that Fort Sumter was in our possession and garrisoned by a Pennsylvania regiment. Camp rumors are notoriously not to be depended on, and we can see no reason to make an exception in favor of this from Hilton Head. We are sure that an agreeable fact of such importance as the surrender of Fort Sumter would have been made known officially before this, if it had happened as long since as last Monday. But if any confirmation of our opinion of the incorrectness of the report were needed, we find it in the telegrams of the Richmond papers received at Fortress Monroe. Charleston dispatches as late as Thursday say that the bombardment of Fort Sumter was then furiously progressing.

Very interesting items of news from Gen. GRANT'S department have come to hand through Southern sources. An Atlanta, Georgia, dispatch, dated last Wednesday says, that during the preceding 48 hours, the Yankees gained such important advantages, which, unless at once counteracted, would put beyond question Gen. GRANT'S ability to subsist his entire army at Chattanooga. Our forces maintain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily reinforced, and our cavalry were making most annoying and disastrous raids in Madison and Huntsville Counties.

A report from the Army of the Potomac says that the enemy are again going South, crossing the Rapidan in a hasty manner. Probably Gen. LEE hopes to anticipate the movements of Gen. MEADE and occupy Fredericksburgh in force. MEADE has changed his headquarters and is no longer at Warrenton.

In their recent raid upon Mayfield, Western Kentucky, the rebels brought with them packs of bloodhounds which were used to hunt Union men, who were frequently murdered in the most brutal manner. The marauders threw a railroad train off the track, fired upon the passengers and robbed them of their valuables. They carried off with them $18,000 worth of stolen horses. FAULKNER and NEWCOMB commanded this horde of murderers and thieves. Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, member of Congress, who was captured, late is held as hostage for TAUSSIG, POLK.

Advices from Arkansas represent that Arkadelphia, recently the headquarters of the rebel Gen. PRICE, is now in possession of Gen. STEELE. Recruiting for the Union army continues very brisk, over 700 volunteers from Yell County alone having reported to Gen. STEELE.

New-Orleans dates, and the river, to the 27th, and by the steamship *Evening Star* to the 31st, have been received. There is no news. Surgeon-General HAMMOND, who has made a trip of inspection to the Department of the Gulf, arrived at Cairo on Friday, on his way to Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Terre Haute *Express* is much gratified at the promotion of Gen. CHARLES CROUFT from a brigade commander to the command of a division. He commands Gen. PALMER'S old division, consisting of five brigades and four batteries, Gen. PALMER having been assigned the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, formerly the corps of Gen. THOMAS.

Dr. WM. P. BUCKNER, whose detention by the rebels at Richmond on criminal charges, put a stop to the exchange of surgeons, arrived at Gauley Bridge, Va., yesterday. About two weeks since he managed to elude the vigilance of his jailors, and thus happily solved a question which was seriously vexing a great many good and true men.

Gov. BRADLEY has issued his proclamation, seconding the President's call for troops. It is business-like and patriotic. His appeal to Kentuckians to come forward and fill up the ranks of their thin regiments in the field is eloquent.

The old ship *Alabama*, which has been on the stocks at the Portsmouth Navy-yard for forty years, and is now being fitted up for a school ship, will henceforth, by authority of the Navy Department, be known as the *New-Hampshire*.

A dispatch from Knoxville to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says, that a rebel regiment crossed the Little Tennessee River on Monday last, and were driven back by Col. ADAMS, of the First Kentucky, with a loss of 50 killed and drowned and 40 captured, including four officers.

The election returns come in slowly from Missouri. Both sides claim the State. The soldiers, as far as heard from, have given a large majority of their votes for the Radical ticket.

The lady managers of the Soldiers' Fair at Chicago, entertained the Governors of Illinois and Michigan, and other distinguished officials and gentlemen, at a dinner in BRYAN'S Hall on Thursday. Ten tables were set, at each of which a lady presided. Fifty young ladies served as waiters, who dressed in costume as follows: White short skirt with red stripes running from top to bottom; blue Spanish waist over a white waist; and tartan breakfast cape. On the left shoulder they wore a rosette of red, white and blue. In the evening addresses were made by their distinguished guests, advocating the cause which the ladies have so nobly and successfully endeavored to promote.

Business in Breadstuffs on Saturday was less animated; prices of Flour and Wheat declined slightly; Corn advanced a shade; Oats closed heavily. Pork and Lard were in less request and less buoyant in price. Beef was more sought after. Whisky was in good demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Lathe, Lime, Canals, Tallow, Wool, Leather, and the principal kinds of Groceries at full rates. Cotton was moderately inquired for and was firm. Fish, Hemp, Seeds, and Skins attracted less attention. The freight market was quiet, with [illegible] engagements to note.

Dangerous Doctrines—Warnings of the Past and Perils of the Future.

The plan of operations which the Copperheads have now fixed upon, seems to be, judging from Gov. SEYMOUR'S recent speeches, and particularly the last one, to avoid all direct opposition to the war, or even to the maintenance of the army, but by dwelling upon the apparent differences in the degree of advantage which various States derive from the Union to assist in that "disintegration of the North," which the Southern Press counts upon as the surest agent in securing peace. The formation of the Union was, as the world knows, rendered possible only by the spread amongst the people of the conviction that all would enjoy greater safety, happiness, and prosperity in it than out of it. This was at that time made comparatively easy by the fact that the country was fresh from an experience of the working of the old Confederation—a body whose utterance was made manifest mainly by the establishment of a debating club at Washington. Everybody then knew by actual experiment that Disunion meant weakness, disorder and degradation, and that standing alone, even the most powerful of all the States was no better, and no more respected, than any petty principality.

Now, however, that the memory of the misery from which the adoption of the present Constitution relieved us has entirely faded from the popular mind, and that a great calamity has actually occurred, in spite of the Union and in it, it is a comparatively easy task for demagogues to persuade the ignorant and unthinking that its advantages are after all perhaps overestimated, and that as things go, some of the States, at least, would do better by leaving it than by staying in it. To spread this idea amongst the masses is, of course, the best way to bring about a general break up; and this is precisely what Gov. SEYMOUR is now doing. The first steps toward secession were taken thirty years ago in the South by the leaders persuading the people that they were losers by the Union, and that they would better their condition by leaving it. They were told that the North was growing rich by trafficking in their products; that the South produced all the real wealth of the country, and was, therefore, ultimately the payer of all the taxes; that a purely Slave Confederacy would run a course of glory and prosperity which was impossible as long as they were saddled with the burden of the Free States; and, finally, that their prosperity was imperiled by remaining any longer in community with them. By preaching these doctrines year after year, the people were finally got to believe them, and then came secession and war.

When Gov. SEYMOUR took office a year ago, he began in his first message, in a similar line of argument, and he has ever since been working away at it, by direct assertion, by illusion, innuendo, by suggestion, implication, and all other devices known to rhetoricians, and the whole pack of Copperheads have taken up the cry, and are now making the whole North resound with it. As there are no differences between the States of the North in manners, or social organization, they cannot, of course, make precisely the same "points" as their Southern prototypes; but such differences as there are, they are "exploiting" with great industry. The States, for instance, differ both in extent of territory and in population. New-York is, in these respects, equal to the whole of New-England put together. This, of course, affords an opportunity of suggesting that New-England gains more by the Union than New-York; and that as New-York could get along better without the Union than New-England, there is a certain unfairness in asking her to make the same sacrifices for its preservation; that the great sacrifices she has made and is making for this object, are rather the result of magnanimity than of duty, and that if she refused to submit to them any longer, she would be chargeable with nothing more than natural attention to her own interests.

Then, again, the Eastern States are manufacturing and commercial; the Western States are agricultural. The West, therefore, has its attention called to the tax it pays to Eastern traders, both by the purchase of their goods, and their services as commission agents in dealing with Europe. It is shown how well it might get on without the East, by using the Mississippi; how much better it would pay to be associated with the South exclusively, than with the East; and, in fact, what a terrible burden the attempt to maintain the Union as at present, must entail and is entailing.

All this at present takes the shape of warning. Gov. SEYMOUR'S speeches are in the admonitory key. He threatens nothing as yet. The Southern Secessionists began in precisely the same way. After the poison has begun to circulate, and has got thorough hold of the public, the threatening will begin. We shall then hear that New-York is a loser by the Union; that she remains in it out of respect for old tradition, and will remain in it if this and that State behaves itself, if this or that newspaper is repudiated, if this or that person is elected, and so on. Which of us is not familiar with the strain? How often we have heard it from the tuneful lips of TOOMBS, and DAVIS and MASON.

We earnestly call the attention of the public to this matter now, because no great mischief is yet done, and because none will be done, if loyal men do their duty. But they will do well to keep one eye on the Governor and his associates, and they will find that this topic we have been discussing, will be brought up in every one of their speeches as long as the war lasts, and perhaps longer. They want the old Confederacy back again, as the separate States under the present Government do not afford a sufficiently prominent field for their ambition. And if New-York were less controlled by the rest of the country, by [illegible] power by the aid of the mob of this city, whose votes are increasing in a much greater ratio than those of the country population. We are confirmed in this view of the matter by Gov. SEYMOUR'S announcement that "he appreaches this question, not as a man who cares for man's judgment, but as one who, in a few brief years, is to give an account to Him who reigns above us all." (Cheers.) Whenever a practised demagogue solemnly discloses to this manner all sense of responsibility to his fellow-men, he invariably means mischief. There is this in common between him and despots.

Gov. Morton's Plan of Recruiting.

Anything emanating from the Executive of a State that has done so much to crush out this rebellion as Indiana, is always worthy of more than ordinary attention. In this view especially, Gov. MORTON'S late plan, submitted to the War Department, is deserving of notice. The Governor proposes a method for filling up depleted three years' regiments in this way: That propositions shall be made to those regiments now in the field, which have been reduced to the lowest numerical standard, or those which are the oldest organizations, calling upon three-fourths of their members to reenlist. Should they do so, the regiment is then to be brought home and furloughed, both officers and men, for such time as the Governors of their respective States see fit for the purpose of recruiting. This rule to be repeated until each regiment has undergone the furlough, and been recruited, the reenlisted men receiving the $100 bounty which will then be due, as well as the $402 awarded to veterans.

This plan reads well, but practically it will not work. The same inducements that would have made successful recruiting twelve months ago will fail now. The country has to contend against its own prosperity, as well as other things. Never in its whole history has the wages of the mechanic and the workingman been so high as now, and the memory of certain promised bounties and advantages, by rascally recruiting officers, never yet realized, has not faded out of the soldier's brain. The result is that the well-disposed recruiting officer of to-day has to suffer for the shortcomings of the scamps of the past. Firstly, the promises of these men to reenlist for another term, before their present one is expired, will amount to nothing, and will most likely, with the recklessness of the soldier in the field, be unthinkingly given, that he may get a few months furlough at home before he is justly entitled to his discharge. The men cannot be got to reenlist in the field. The experiment has been tried, and except in solitary cases, always failed. They say they must go home first. The experience of the past, in this State, teaches us that of the thirty-eight returned regiments, a large per-centage have reenlisted, and that no inducement that could be offered, other than large bounties, promptly paid, would affect the others. Of these returned soldiers, many of them love the life, and go back purely from that love, feeling that it is their true element. Others find that they are unfitted for the avocations that once gave them subsistence and home, and are glad once more to turn their steps campward. Some, that their business has altered, and the result will be that they will be obliged to seek a livelihood in a strange labor or profession, while again, others find their family relations have undergone the natural mutations of years. All these return to their soldier life, while the smaller number who have come back to find their homes with fresh attractions, and their means of making a living improved, however much they may have liked their life in camp and field, resign it for praiseworthy reasons. The same result would inevitably follow Gov. MORTON'S plan of returning the regiments to recruit, without the natural working. The soldier who had promised in the field to reenlist, would find the promise irksome to him when at home, and perhaps try to shirk it, even at the risk of desertion, when, if he were mustered out of the service in regular order, and left entirely to his own resources, the chances are large that in the course of events, he would within a couple of months find his way back to the field.

There is but one real way of recruiting, which is for the country to go into the matter precisely as the employer would hire his labor. We do not divest our minds of the faith in patriotism, for we have splendid examples of its power, but "charity begins at home," and the man who would enlist, naturally, if he is a man worth having, thinks of his wife and family first. He must leave them independent of the loss of his labor, and he must have confidence in the agent, that is, in the recruiting officer of the employer, i. e., the Government that employs him. The first idea is, high bounties, to balance low wages; and the second, the detailing of good officers to superintend all recruiting, who will give the enlisted man the choice of the regiment he will join in the field—show no favor, and see perfect justice done, especially in the prompt payment of bounties.

RECORDER HOFFMAN.—It is a matter of public congratulation that while the late elections in this City resulted in some instances in the triumph of lawlessness and disorder, the reelection of Recorder HOFFMAN proved such a signal and significant victory for order and law. He was elected to the office which he has honored by his uprightness, learning, sagacity and ability, by an almost unanimous vote—his majority being over fifty thousand. The City will never forget and the country will never cease to honor Recorder HOFFMAN'S course during the riot week. The qualities which he then displayed were only such as he had always displayed during his entire judicial career; but they were then brought more strikingly to public notice. It may be said that Recorder HOFFMAN only did his duty on that occasion; and this is perfectly true. But in these days there is so much dereliction of duty in all branches of [illegible] in performing the requirements of any position, that when a just and true man, and especially a just and fearless Judge, is found, it becomes those whom he serves to recognize and reward his honorable services.

The Southern Chivalry.

In the beginning of this war, nothing could be heard from Southern trumpeters but songs of the self-sacrificing of the blue blood of the South. Of how the kid-gloved exquisite, and the owner of five hundred negroes, had shouldered the musket, and marched side by side with the bone and sinew of the seceded States. It was claimed that they were fearfully in earnest, and were showing it practically by laying down their pink-tinted and musk-scented persons on the altar of their country. Months went by, and gradually the line of brag faded out. Their Press was filled with advertisements for substitutes, and it was plain that the chivalry were beginning to find out that life in camp, under arrogant officers, was not strictly suited to their constitutions. Very soon after, the very same those who stumped upon conscription, declaring that more than half of those who had managed to crawl out from their army were liable for service, and that the laws against desertion were a dead letter, because the deserters were of the wealthier classes. The Richmond *Enquirer* was especially severe upon these kid-gloved soldiers who had got enough, declaring that they should be made especial examples of, and hanged, drawn and quartered, instantly. In spite of all this, the fewer of chivalry continued to withdraw itself, until the rank and file was left as bare of the aristocratic [illegible] as a French mob in the days of the downfall of Louis XVI., the blue blood having retired quietly to its luxurious home, there to await the coming of the victorious Yankees, and by loyal professions secure its "crop." The example of enlistment was good, as far as it went; and succeeded in deluding into the unholy strife the laboring population of the country; that part which did not go in by its own consent being taken, anyhow, by conscription, but its effect did not last, and very soon the poor dupes saw that they had been sold, cheaply sold, to an oligarchy afraid to trust its precious carcase where it would send them. For over a year this fact has been patent to the rank and file of the Confederate army, and they feel, now, that instead of fighting side by side with statesmen and millionaires, they are simply a band of poor men battling for the rich, who are sitting at home, preparing for the time when the grand smash shall come, that they may quietly slip out of the back door. This is the true history of that Southern chivalry which has a bit of lively romance, was supposed to throw itself into the breach, and for the sake of liberty, and a divorce from the tyrannical mudsills, break down at a blow all those distinctions of caste, to uphold which, they had been fighting all their lives a battle they have now shifted on to the shoulders of these poor dupes.

The War in New-Zealand.

The last Oriental mail brought bad news from New-Zealand to our British relatives. The Anglo-Maorian war has assumed an alarming aspect. The Colonists are now almost reduced to the necessity of fighting for their hearths and altars. The native forces, to the number of over 7,000 warriors, are in the vicinity of Auckland, and a general rising of all the tribes is apprehended. To repel this great danger, every civilian capable of discharging military duty, whether in garrison or in the field, has been called out. Yet even including the regular troops, the entire force at the disposal of Gen. CAMERON for active operations against the natives, does not exceed 3,000 men. With this little army, however, that enterprising officer determined to transfer the seat of war from Taranaki to the country of the Waikatos. About the middle of July he accordingly pushed on to the Maangatawhiri Creek, which is esteemed the boundary line between the aboriginal and European territory. Having crossed this creek, he advanced a short distance, and then ordered his troops to throw up redoubts in a commanding position. Hardly had these works been completed, when large bodies of natives were observed hovering around as though they meant to attack them. But seeing the General disposed to anticipate their design, they retired to a line of rifle-pits, which they had dug on the neighboring heights for protection, and there awaited his onset. As the British approached, the Maories saluted them with a heavy fire, which for a moment checked their advance; but, on Gen. CAMERON taking the lead in person, the soldiers rallied, and, carrying the rifle-pits with a rush, they put the enemy to flight, and pursued them to a distance of six miles from the battle-field. In this action the natives lost one hundred men, among whom were seven or eight chiefs of distinction, one of them uncle to the Maori King. The result of the conflict did not, however, prove of such importance to the colonists as might be supposed. On the contrary, it gave the Maories a lesson from which they were not slow to profit. Placing no confidence on rifle-pits, they adopted a new mode of warfare, by which their forest-crowned hills are admirably fitted, and which will be more formidable to the Europeans than any other they could devise. The new strategy consists in placing ambuscades in the almost impenetrable brushwood which underlies their forests, and assailing their foes from thence. The efficacy of this system of warfare has been already tried and demonstrated. On the 1st of August Gen. CAMERON, at the head of 700 men, went on a reconnoitering expedition to the village of Paparod, where a large body of natives was said to be collected. After a fatiguing night march, he reached the village, but found it entirely deserted. Then he advanced into the forest in search of the enemy. Nor had he far to proceed. As his soldiers threaded their way through the brushwood, a brisk fire was suddenly opened on the leading files by an invisible foe. This was at first rejoiced by the British, but evidently with such little cheer that the General, rather than sacrifice his men in a hopeless contest, ultimately ordered a retreat, and had the mortification to see the exulting savages issuing from their lair, and following in the footsteps of his discomfited troops.

But the Maori have resorted to another mode of offence which cannot be justified. They war not merely against the military and volunteers; they victimize also individual settlers and helpless families. The fact is that these once amiable and interesting aborigines have become suddenly infuriated, from the conviction that they must exterminate the Europeans, or be exterminated. Hence they have proclaimed war to the knife against the settlers, and staked the very existence of their race on the present conflict.

The Anglo-Maorian war indeed resembles the old border struggles between our ancestors and the Red men, and never were the descendants of the Puritans in more imminent peril than the New-Zealand colonists are now in.

Of the greatness of their danger Sir. GEO. GREY is so sensible that he has made a most pressing appeal to the Australian Governors for all the regular troops which they can possibly spare; and has even dispatched an officer to Sydney to offer high pay and liberal grants of land to all young men who will volunteer for service against the Maori. We learn from the Australian Press that Gov. GREY'S appeal and Col. FITZ'S mission have been quite successful; and it is probable that he has ere this got a strong force of military and volunteers from Australia. But this New-Zealand rebellion is too serious an affair for either the settlers or Australians to deal with. It is England herself that must take it in hand.

AN "INFAMOUSLY LYING" OR DUBIOUS ORIGIN.—Among the letters of the so-called "captured Jeff. Davis correspondence," there was one transmitted to the Press from Washington the other day by telegraph, which was dated at Memphis in Nov. 1856, and signed "SEMEX." It proposed to JEFF. DAVIS that in event of the election of a Black Republican in 1860, the South should adopt what was termed the "grab-game policy," and to carry out this policy it proposed the names of certain men for places in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. This alleged letter of the anonymous "Semex" to JEFF. DAVIS was of such a character that we were convinced that it was either bogus or that its writer was a fool—it might be Gen. PILLOW. But we cannot believe that even Gen. PILLOW did not know that (as the *Journal of Commerce* points out) the person named in the letter for Secretary of War (Mr. T. J. RUSK) was then long dead, having committed suicide six months previous; and we do not believe that, to carry out the secession scheme, he would have nominated Mr. FERD. P. STANTON as Secretary of the Navy. The letter professes to have been written about the time that Mr. STANTON was appointed, in company with ROBERT J. WALKER, to administer the affairs of the disturbed Territory of Kansas; and his opposition to all the works and ways of the fire-eaters was known to every one who knew anything about him—and particularly to the people of Memphis, which district he had represented for three or four terms in Congress. Mr. STANTON, as our readers are aware, went to Kansas in 1857, nominally as Secretary of the Territory, and was the main agent in thwarting the schemes of the Southern fire-eaters there, and conceiving and putting in force the measures which resulted in bringing Kansas into the Union as a Free State. This eminent and able statesman is not now in public position, but his attachment to the Union and the Government is as great as it was in 1856, and indeed during the whole of his public career. Either the writer of the silly letter was a fool, or the concoctor of it is a knave.

EAST AND WEST.—Very little, if any, sectional jealousy enters into the composition of our armies. The soldiers of the East and the soldiers of the West know each other to be animated by the same sublime faith, dauntless valor and fervent patriotism. But, while mutually entertaining the kindliest of feeling, as brothers-in-arms, there exists among the troops of these two great sections a spirit of generous emulation which has manifested itself on many a hard-fought field. The bounds of healthful competition, however, have never been passed, notwithstanding malicious assertions to the contrary by renegades at home, and enemies of American unity abroad. As an evidence of the *entente cordiale* which exists between the brave men of the West, who compose the Army of the Cumberland, and their Eastern brethren, who, under Gen. HOOKER, have been sent to reinforce their battle-thinned ranks, the following extract from a congratulatory letter, written by an officer in the Inspector-General's office of the Army of the Cumberland to an officer of Gen. HOWARD'S Staff, will be found interesting:

> HEADQUARTERS CUMBERLAND'S OFFICE,
> CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29, 1863.
>
> GENERAL: Allow me to congratulate you upon the splendid and gallant effort of our new companions from the Potomac army in this Department. From accounts received here, no more glorious fight could have been made than that of last night, in which the seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts participated. I feel very proud of the present laurels gained by your corps.
>
> Very respectfully, yours, &c.

Arrival of Marshal Forey.

The French frigate *Panama* arrived on Friday from Vera Cruz, having on board Gen. FOREY, lately commanding the French forces in Mexico. The arrival of Marshal FOREY effectually disposes of the reports that have come from Havana, respecting the death of yellow fever. Gen. FOREY, we believe, had not yet landed on shore. The day here will be brief as he intends to reach France with the least possible delay.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—This sterling Union journal is one of the most enterprising, varied and able newspapers in the country. With its Weekly and Semi-Weekly, the country reader scarcely knows what to do for want of reading matter. The former are the best—if not the best—Democratic papers in the State of New-York.

OUR RELATIONS—BLAIR AND SUMNER.

THE BLUFFS, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1863.

Everybody accepts (all the *Atlantic* [illegible] agree), and everybody can't be at Rockville, Maryland (as you are by the kind offices of the New-York TIMES), I should not know what a body of elegant and valuable literature had been spread before the world by Messrs. SUMNER and BLAIR. Especially, I should not know how much interesting information they have given us about our "relations." Our "relations" ought to be gratified for the dignified situations in which these gentlemen have placed them. The country also is indebted for a discernment between a member of the Cabinet and the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate. A common mind might suppose the nation was sufficiently divided without their aid. We might suppose Mr. LINCOLN seeking unity in his Cabinet, harmony between that and the Senate, and all the energy which united hands and hearts could give to restore the unity, strength and dominion of the Government. But Providence seems to have determined that we shall pass through a series of all possible blunders, and exhaust all possible errors, before we shall arrive at truth and triumph. We shall arrive at that happy end, and when we do, it will be wonderful how we escaped our own blunders, both civil and military.

Mr. SUMNER draws his banner in a magazine, and from its lofty turrets sans ken spear against the States (not by any means the specs of IRELAND), and would destroy even some of the "Old Thirteen." Mr. BLAIR, nothing deterred, rushes into the field with the audacity of CAIUS DE LEON and the discretion of DON QUIXOTE. He tilts at the windmills of the Abolitionists, rushes on the swords of the radicals, and, like his father before him, thinks the world is to be saved by the wits of the BLAIRS. To me, there is something a little ridiculous in all this, but quoth he the gravity of the times that I shall waste no words upon that. With Mr. SUMNER'S views I do not agree, and still less with Mr. BLAIR. The questions in regard to the *status* of the negro, or the reorganization of the rebel States, are wholly practical questions, and no man can decide them by preconceived theories of government. There are two *facts*, perfectly clear before us, and which no man can set aside. *First*, this Government is to be restored *over every foot of our territory, by force of arms*, and all the incidents, whether civil or military, necessary to that end; whether it be the arming of the negroes, the abolition of Slavery, or the temporary suspension of the States—are all (because necessary means to an end,) constitutional measures for the general defence and the general welfare. *Secondly*.—When this end is accomplished, the State Governments are to be reestablished by *loyal men only*; and loyal men can only be construed to mean those who are honestly opposed to all the political principles on which the rebellion is formed, and will support all the measures necessary to destroy it. I take it, these *facts* (*de facto*) are plain and palpable. In the presence of these facts, what do Messrs. SUMNER and BLAIR propose to do? According to Mr. BLAIR'S statement, Mr. SUMNER says there is a revolution which forfeits all State Governments which entered into rebellion:

> "Therefore, no State Governments, and, dearly, the want of local functionaries, bound by constitutional ties, extinguishes the States in one-third of the Union, and their destiny is sealed with the pronunciamiento: *'the whole broad rebel region is tabula rasa, or a clean slate, which Congress, under the Constitution, may write laws.'*"

I understand the Supreme Court, in the case of the *Brilliant*, have sustained Mr. SUMNER'S first proposition; that is, *politically*, those State Governments are forfeited; but not so with their institutions. The States exist, and their domestic institutions exist. What becomes of the criminal law? What of cases before Justices of the Peace and County Courts? What of the rights of corporations and deeds of property? The States in rebellion are not a *tabula rasa*. They exist as positive, salient, enduring *facts*. Mr. SUMNER knows that Congress has a right to and does legislate over all these matters for the territories. Does he mean that all law is at an end in Tennessee because its Legislature, (composed of individual Rebellions,) once enacted an ordinance of secession? Does he mean that the fifty thousand true, loyal, faithful citizens of East Tennessee have no rights, and may not reinstitute a Government for themselves? These questions indicate the points on which I disagree with Mr. SUMNER. But the *present facts* render discussion unnecessary, for Tennessee is in possession of our army, and so it must remain until the rebellion is entirely subdued. In the meanwhile the people of Tennessee must be governed in their domestic relations by their own laws.

In turning to Mr. BLAIR, it is with a sense of pain that I find him—a member of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet—holding language which cannot fail to be offensive to millions of men who, like myself, have been the constant and uncompromising enemies of Slavery. Mr. BLAIR knows, as well as any man in the United States, that the leaders and presses of the Democratic party have for years denounced us as "*the Abolition party*"—this without any regard to whether we were the most conservative or the most radical men of the nation. It was enough that we were politically organized against the Democratic party, which was committed to the Southern oligarchy. Mr. BLAIR knows there is no Abolition party, organized as such, and if there ever was, it was the party which placed him and Mr. LINCOLN in office, and by whose votes alone they have a particle of political weight. I know the people of the West well, and I know you might as well have turned back the waves of the sea as to have carried the election of 1860 without the tens of thousands of Anti-Slavery men who, like myself, are determined to destroy Slavery if possible. Knowing this, Mr. BLAIR says:

> "The Abolition party, waiting patiently and preaching philosophy against Slavery, could by no possibility have succeeded by any means save the black whirlwind with the fiery tail of war. I mean not as to expound for beyond the utmost confines of slavery the evil which makes it disastrous to Republican institutions. And now, when the strength of the rulers who attempted to overthrow the Government is used to fail, they would make the emancipation of the slaves the means of infusing their blood into our whole system by standing with the secessionists, recently, and fraternize."

Now, I ask you, Mr. TIMES, if that is not a gross libel? I ask you with what decency a statesman can put it forth? Do you think that I and millions like me, through this great valley of the West, are a people likely to go in for such a [illegible] organization? Are the printers and writers of the *Atlantic* the Abolition party? And, what have I to do with either of them? But Mr. BLAIR does not stop at this; he says:

> "The Abolition party, waiting patiently and preaching philosophy against Slavery, could by no possibility have succeeded by any means save the black whirlwind with the fiery tail of war, I mean not as to expound for beyond the utmost confines of slavery the evil which makes it disastrous to Republican institutions. And now, when the strength of the rulers who attempted to overthrow the Government is used to fail, they would make the emancipation of the slaves the means of infusing their blood into our whole system by standing with the secessionists, recently, and fraternize."

Now, I ask you, Mr. TIMES, if that is not a gross libel? I ask you with what decency a statesman can put it forth? Do you think that I and millions like me, through this great valley of the West, are a people likely to go in for such

formation and equality with negroes? Again Mr. BLAIR betrays no small ignorance in this matter. The only people in this country engaged in making "*a caste of another color*," are his dear friends in the South. They have long been engaged in the profitable business of giving "color to an idea," (said Mr. ADAMS,) and giving trouble to the census-taker, who found it difficult to distinguish the lines between black and white. Nor is it true that freedom will increase the number of this new caste in the North. No free colored man will go to the North when he can get to the South. It is against his nature. But there is another very serious matter, politically, in the language of Mr. BLAIR. Mr. BLAIR is probably aware that there has been an election in Ohio. Does he not know that his language is exactly that used by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Ohio *Statesman*, *et omne genus*, in support of VALLANDIGHAM? Does he not know that denunciation of "*the Abolition party*" is the staple article in their political business? Is he going to take up their political trade after their dead failure against a hundred thousand majority? or does he think that we shall change our policy and principles to suit the political atmosphere of Washington? I can tell Mr. BLAIR something, which, if he believes, may be of political advantage. On Slavery and all its iniquity, we, the people, have written, *Delenda est Carthago*.

I have not sided with Mr. SUMNER in this matter; but with the great body of solid, thinking men in this country. Such men are not to be moved from their purpose. They have resolved that if within the limits of human power, this Government shall be restored to every foot of its legal territory, and that Slavery shall, under no pretence, be restored to political power in this land.

I do not put forth my own opinions as of any importance. I but recche the voice of thoughtful, patriotic people. As I look from my window, the wind is scattering the frail and fleeting leaves of Autumn. But the oak and the beech have withstood the storms of a century. So great principles, rooted in the human mind, will live and grow, when the fleeting fashions of parties, and of politics shall have passed away.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New Call for Volunteers—Recruiting in this City—The New Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, &c.

Brig.-Gen. HAYS, the new Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, has entered upon the duties of his post, and is perfecting the arrangements for the combination of the two offices lately held by Col. STARKER and Col. REMYN. The Provost-Marshal's office will remain at No. 106 Leonard-street, as heretofore, and the disbursing office in Walker-street. Col. NUGENT will continue in his department as an assistant to Gen. HAYS. None of the subordinates of either department have been removed, and probably will not be.

Gen. HAYS, in addition to his duties as head of the combined offices above-mentioned, is also to have a general supervision of the recruiting of volunteers for the first ten Congressional Districts, under the late call of the President. The arrangements for recruiting are not yet perfected, but soon will be. It was proposed at first that the General Government should appoint two prominent citizens for each Congressional District to act as general recruiting agents in conjunction with two others to be appointed by the Governor of this State. They were to select proper men as recruiting officers, subject to the confirmation of the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General. Brig.-Gen. HAYS, however, is of the opinion that it will be better to leave the recruiting business open to free competition, and allow anybody to furnish recruits, and receive the premium therefor, which is $25 each for all recruits who have not been in the service, and $15 for new volunteers. He has written to Washington proposing this plan, but an answer has not yet been received. It is also proposed that the officers who come on from the Army of the Potomac to obtain conscripts for their regiments, of whom there are about 150 now at Riker's Island, should be allowed to come to the City and recruit for their several regiments, in which case the premiums would be paid to the volunteers instead of to the recruiting officer. The bounties offered for volunteers are very large and cannot fail to secure an abundance of recruits when the arrangements are perfected and in working order. Each volunteer will be allowed to select his own regiment from among those now in service, which, to many men, will be by no means the least among the many inducements to enlist.

The Mayoralty.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE has persistently adhered to his long since publicly expressed determination not to be considered a candidate for re-election to a position which he has filled with so much ability, fidelity and honor. He has courteously but positively refused the solicitations more formally and recently made of him, and will retire, having won the approval and respect of men of all parties for an official course pursued with "single eye to the public good." Mr. OPDYKE's career as Mayor has elevated the good name of the City as well as protected and enhanced its best interests. It was thought that Gen. DIX could be prevailed upon to be his successor, but other duties interfere and he declines. The nomination unanimously tendered to ORISON BLUNT, Esq., it is thought will be accepted. Mr. BLUNT is known throughout the City as an active business man, and a hard-working and conscientious public officer. His connection, as President, with the Supervisors' Exemption Committee tested his willingness to labor and his fidelity to serve the public interest, has made him a most enviable repute.

The following resolution was adopted by the Convention nominating a candidate for Mayor:

Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgments of this Committee, on behalf of their constituents, are hereby tendered Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for the integrity, firmness and ability that have characterized his administration of the responsible trusts committed to his charge as the Chief Executive of this City; and they regret that the decree of his imperative duty to decline a renomination.

Fire in Eighth Avenue.

DEATH OF A WOMAN FROM SUFFOCATION.—RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building, No. 846 Eighth-avenue, occupied on the first floor by Mrs. CAROLINE MEYERS as a millinery and fancy goods store. It originated in the rear room of this store, and spread with great rapidity throughout the entire building. On the third floor an aged lady named Mrs. LEAH LEVI occupied rooms, and so speedily did the flames ascend that she was suffocated and burned to death, notwithstanding the prompt action of the firemen aided by some citizens in the neighborhood. When the fire was subdued her body was found in a position which indicated that she was lying on a lounge at the time she was overtaken by the smoke and flame.

Coroner KENNY yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and he, with the assistance of Fire Marshal BAKER, and the Police of the Precinct, did all that could be done to ascertain the origin of the fire. From the best testimony that could be produced, it appears that Mrs. MEYERS, the woman who kept the millinery store on the first floor, kindled a fire in a stove at about 7 o'clock in the morning. This stove was located in the rear of the main building, in a sort of one-story kitchen. She then went, as she testified, into the yard, and during an absence of a few minutes, some curtains, which were hanging across a glass door, caught fire, and before aid could be summoned, the entire premises were in flames. How the door-curtains were ignited did not clearly appear. The jury rendered a verdict that "Mrs. LEVI came to her death from suffocation by the burning of the building No. 846 Eighth-avenue, on the 7th of November, 1862, and so far as the testimony discloses, the fire was accidental."

The damage by fire and water will amount to several thousand dollars. Mrs. MEYERS' stock on the first floor was entirely destroyed; loss from $500 to $600. It was insured in the Howard Insurance Company for $700. She also occupied a portion of the second floor as a dwelling. The damage to her furniture is about $200, upon which there was no insurance. The third floor was occupied by the unfortunate Mrs. LEVI, who with her life lost all her worldly goods.

No. 848, adjoining, was occupied by ALBERT DEBAUN, as a cigar and tobacco store. His loss by fire and water will amount to about $500. He is insured for $1,750, in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. No. 850, on the other side of the building where the fire originated, was occupied by Perrin Brock, as a leather and finding store. His stock and fixtures were damaged by fire and water to the extent of about $600. He is insured for $600 in the Germania Insurance Company.

The upper portion of this building was occupied by JOHN BROWN and GEORGE WEST. Their furniture was damaged by fire and water to the amount of about $400; said to be uninsured. All the buildings belonged to Mr. ADAMS. The damage is something over $1,000, and are fully insured in City Companies.

The City Charities.

Monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for October, 1862:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Dispensary.	Dispensary.	Williamsburgh Dispensary.
No. of Male Patients	1,130	601	824	230	240	500
No. of Female Patients	1,649	1,060	1,346	1,347	1,347	825
Visits:						
Treated at Dwellings	2,865	1,457	2,119	1,460	1,460	994
Treated at Dispensaries	419	252	407	672	672	121
Treated at Dispensaries	2,779	1,709	2,526	1,977	1,977	1,319
Primary Vaccinations	23	100	101	61	61	12
Revaccinations	10	7	250	1	1	
White Sc. Vaccinated	100	207	611	66	66	15
Number of Adults	1,861	1,067	1,110	1,353	1,353	
Number of Children	1,161	750	1,060	1,360	1,360	1,319
No. of Native Patients	1,723	887	965	1,607	1,607	194
No. of Foreign Patients	1,751	900	1,304	1,340	1,340	619
No. sent to Hospital	203	98	97	98	98	24
Number of Deaths	93	111	121	75	75	24
Prescriptions dispensed	5,419	3,459	3,961	3,984	3,984	1,319

During the month of October, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 9,283 persons by the above five Dispensaries of New-York.

Of these there were visited and treated at their dwellings 1,649, at the Dispensaries 6,330, and 805 were vaccinated; 17,816 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient.

The principal causes of death were phthisis and marasmus.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Among the most important were bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever and diphtheria.

The French Invasion of Mexico.

Mr. C. S. SHENAHAN, for a long time connected with the New-York Press, and one of the best linguists of this City, will deliver a lecture upon the subject of the French invasion of Mexico, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. The lecture is a repetition of one heretofore delivered upon the same subject, and which has attracted the attention of many of our prominent citizens, from the ability with which it was treated. All who desire to become acquainted with a subject of such vital importance to the future of the Mexican as well as the American Republic, should be present. Gens. SICKLES, MAGRUDER, GRAHAM and others have accepted an invitation to attend the lecture.

Transportation for Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 48.—All soldiers belonging to New-York regiments, who have received furloughs from hospitals entitling them to free transportation, will, on their return *en route* to their respective places of destination, report for transportation at the office of the General Superintendent and Master of Transportation, No. 61 Barclay-street.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Newspapers throughout the State of New-York will confer a favor on the soldiers by publishing this order.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PETITION THAT OUGHT TO BE GRANTED.—The Conductors and Drivers of the various City roads have had a meeting, and most of them have signed a respectful petition to the great City railroad monarchs, requesting that their wages may be raised from $1 50 to $2 per day. They are honest, trusty men; if they were not they would not occupy the positions they do. They work in all weathers, in all hours—fourteen and fifteen hours a day—for seven days; no holidays, no Sabbath for them, for not ten cents an hour, wages that a Five-point darkey would turn up his nose at. We hope that this petition will be granted; there is no reason why it should not be. If it is refused, we hope the City will tax these roads $500 a car, per annum, until they discover that it is the best policy for rich, money-making corporations to pay their employes at least as large an amount of wages as the poorest day laborer asks and receives. Why, what is $2 per day, in such times as these, when everything is up to almost famine prices? It is nothing at all. Really, we hope that Messrs. LAW and the other men of vast wealth, will not hesitate a moment to inaugurate a more liberal policy to men who earn every cent they will get, even at the wages of $2 per day.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Board of Managers of this institution held their monthly meeting on Thursday last, at No. 116 Nassau-street, Rev. BARTHOLOMEW T. WELCH, D. D., President of the Society, in the chair. The correspondence for the month being large, showing an increased demand upon its treasury in the way of gratuitous Scripture circulation in this country, as well as in foreign countries, the Board voted the following appropriations in answer to urgent applications:

1,000 Testaments for the use of Federal troops now confined in Libby Prison at Richmond, Va.

400 copies of Scriptures to Mrs. VINTON for the use of schools in Rangoon and Bassein, India.

1,000 copies of Scriptures to South Carolina, for the use of Freedmen.

500 copies to soldiers at Knoxville, Tenn.

400 copies to colored troops at New-Orleans, and about 1,000 copies more or less to various hospitals, ship-of-war, merchant vessels, State Prisons, and poor Sunday Schools to the West.

The Board also voted the sum of $500 to Rev. CHARLES BENNET, at Rangoon, India, for Burmese New Testament circulation; also $500 to Mrs. VINTON, for Karen Scriptures, and about $500 to China, previously reported, which goes to show that this Bible Society, mostly supported, we believe, by the Baptist denomination, is active in the great work of giving the Word an extensive circulation. The receipts were reported as most encouraging, and judging from the readiness of the managers to meet the demands upon them from various parts of the country, they certainly have no cause for discouragement.

AN EX-CONVICT REARRESTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Some eight years ago, JOHN B. HOLMES, an architect of no mean pretensions, was tried and convicted of forging the name of his wife to a deed representing certain real estate in this City. HOLMES was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing, but, after serving out nearly half of the sentence, he was pardoned by Gov. MORGAN. HOLMES, who has been at liberty nearly a year, it will be remembered, was accused of killing Officer GOURLEY, of the First Precinct, some ten years ago, during a very exciting contest for Aldermen of the First Ward. HOLMES was indicted for the murder, but on the trial the jury disagreed, and subsequently he was liberated on bail in the sum of $10,000. He was not again placed on his defence, but it now appears he is to be arraigned for trial on that indictment for murder. Yesterday Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested him, on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Sessions, and he was committed to the Tombs without bail.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE "NEW-YORK MAGDALEN SOCIETY."—This Association, designed for the special benefit of youthful female wanderers, has been in existence more than a quarter of a century. Its efficiency and usefulness, under the direction of ladies of different evangelical denominations, have been steadily advancing to the present time. Restoration to endeared relatives—employment in reputable families—respectable matrimonial alliances, and soul conversions to God, are the cheering results of the labors of this Society. The Asylum on Eighty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, is a refuge for every penitent youthful applicant, to the extent of the pecuniary means furnished by a benevolent and Christian community. At the present time the Society is indebted for the current expenses of the Inmates, the number of whom is almost daily increasing, to the amount of several hundred dollars. Shall we shut our doors against these wretched applicants, or will those to whom an indulgent Providence has given the ability to relieve human suffering, and hearts to sympathize with the erring, "many of whom are more sinned against than sinning," extend their aid and replenish our exhausted Treasury? Donations in money, clothing or provisions, if sent to Mrs. ESE, the Treasurer, No. 26 West Twenty-sixth-street, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

THE SUPPOSED HOMICIDE IN THE BOWERY.—Coroner NAUMANN yesterday completed the inquest on the body of JOHN MILLER, the young man who was supposed to have been assassinated in the neighborhood of the Bowery Theatre a short time since, an account of which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday. The concluding testimony disclosed the fact that the wounds received by MILLER were purely accidental. The deceased was in the habit of carrying a pen-maker's knife in the inside breast pocket of his coat, with the blade pointing upward. On the night of the accident the deceased was passing along the Bowery in company with several other young men, with whom he was skylarking. During the play deceased raised his arm, and in bringing it down it caught the lower end of the pocket, and the result was to drive the point of the knife deep into his side. This is the explanation of what was at first regarded as a mysterious homicide.

SCARCITY OF SAILORS.—Ship merchants complain of the great scarcity of sailors, who can now command here $20 per month on vessels trading between this port and ports in Western Europe, with advances of $60; the same monthly pay, with advances of $20, in the Mediterranean, South American and coasting trade; and $10 a month, with advances of from $5 to $6 60, in the California and East India trade.

THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, held Nov. 5, 1862, the following semi-annual report was read by the Surgeon: Institution No. 97 Second-avenue. Received for treatment, 613 patients; of indoor patients, 26; of out-door patients, 203; relieved, 205. Treatment as follows: Ruptures, 113 cases; prolapsus uteri, 17; varicosed or enlarged veins of the legs, 21; spinal diseases, (hump-back,) 26; lateral curvature of the spine, 9; club feet, 15; hip disease, 12; paralysis, 33; white swelling of the knee, 8; deformed limbs, 64.

PURE AERATED GRAHAM BREAD.—We have been shown specimens of this new and excellent article of food, manufactured by the Aerated Bread Company, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street. It far surpasses anything of the kind yet introduced. With their increased facilities for making bread, the Aerated Bread Company hope soon to introduce to the trade all the varieties necessary for household consumption.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—ELIZA KNUDSAN, the girl who was run over by a locomotive of the New-Haven Railroad, at the Forty-second-street depot, a few days since, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from the result of her injuries. It appears that deceased was engaged in picking cinders from the track at the time that the locomotive, No. 23, was backing out of the engine-house. One of her legs was cut off and she was otherwise much injured. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

EMIGRANTS BROUGHT BY AN ITALIAN WAR VESSEL.—Six Italian emigrants were registered yesterday at Castle Garden. They state they were brought to this country by the Italian man-of-war *Re Galantuomo*, from Gibraltar. The General Agent of the Emigrant Commissioners has referred the matter to the Italian Consul for settlement. As war vessels do not come under the usual regulations concerning emigrants, the case is rather complicated.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GOLDEN CITY AT PANAMA.—The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City* arrived at Panama on the 24th ult., making the passage from New-York in forty-one days and fifteen hours. At Rio the vessel was visited by the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the American Minister.

FROM TOBASCO.—The British schooner *Bella*, which arrived yesterday morning from Tobasco, reports that the British brig *Dashing Wave*, loaded with mahogany, bound to Liverpool, and the rebel schooner *Wave*, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore Sept. 25, during a norther, nine miles west of Tobasco River. Both vessels would have to discharge.

WM. H. SEWARD IN TOWN.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, was in the City yesterday, and received the congratulations of his numerous friends. During the day he visited the U. S. District Attorney's office, the U. S. Marshal's office, and the U. S. District Court. We understand he left the City for Washington last evening.

DROWNED.—DAVID MARTIN, aged 45 years, a native of this State, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Tenth-street, North River, while going from the pier to a barge. His body was recovered and Coroner RANNEY held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BOARDED BY A REBEL PIRATE.—The British bark *Anstell*, from Algoa Bay, arrived yesterday morning. She reports that on the 10th of September, in lat. 19° 40' s., lon. 7° 30', she was boarded by the rebel pirate cruiser *Tuscaloosa*. Did not learn particulars.

NEW-ENGLAND RELIEF ROOMS.—The Rev. ALFRED HARRIS, of Hoboken, will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SALE OF A PRIZE.—The prize schooner *Etta*, formerly the rebel cruiser *Retribution*, was sold yesterday, at the Merchants Hotel for $600.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamships *Etna*, for Liverpool, *New-York*, Bremen, and *City of Cork*, same port, sailed yesterday with a fair complement of passengers.

Scene on a Hoboken Ferry-boat—A Noble Act and a Public Wrong.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An incident occurred yesterday morning as the 6:10 o'clock Christopher-street boat was leaving its slip at Hoboken, which I think should be mentioned in your valuable paper, in order that a noble fellow should receive the reward and public notice and approbation which are due to his services.

These boats, which ply between the foot of Christopher-street and Hoboken every twenty minutes, make but a very short stoppage in their slips, and leave very promptly upon the tap of the bell. The boat had been tapped off, and immediately had got under full headway, when suddenly two little school-girls were seen running down the bridge to get on the boat. They were shouted to to stop, but too late, for they were under full headway and very near the end of the bridge. Fortunately, the larger of the two, by jumping promptly, managed to get on board the boat; the other, a young girl 10 or 11 years of age, hesitated, tried to stop, and then, when it was too late, jumped, and fell into the river. She was entirely unable to help herself, and would most assuredly have been drowned, had it not been for the presence of mind and courage of one of the boat hands by the name of WALTER LENNONS, who, seeing her utter helplessness, without waiting to divest himself of any of his clothing, at once plunged in after her. He swam for the sinking child, but before he could reach her she had sunk. He waited for her reappearance, and immediately swam toward and caught hold of her. Unfortunately, however, he caught her in such a position that he could not keep her head above water. In trying to get a better hold, he lost her entirely, and she again sank. On her next appearance he again caught hold of her, and this time was enabled to bear his helpless burden to a floating bar, suspended under the bridge, where he kept her until the people above were enabled to get so far over their excitement as to render him any effectual assistance. During the whole affair he was apparently the only person who was perfectly cool and collected, and too much praise cannot be awarded him for his courage and presence of mind.

And now, Mr. Editor, that I have trespassed on *your space so far, allow me to trespass still further*, and speak of a subject concerning which the papers have heretofore spoken, and about which I have frequently been requested to send a communication to you, hoping thereby that the subject might be so extensively discussed and ventilated that eventually some preventive measures might be adopted. I allude to the fact of children of parents residing in New-Jersey coming to this City daily to take advantage of our Public Schools. It is a notorious fact, that hundreds of children daily come over on the Hoboken, Jersey City and Weehawken ferry-boats to attend the Public Schools of this City. And, not only from these immediate environs, but from places situated 20 and 30 miles in the interior, they pour into our schools daily, and are educated and provided with books at the expense of the taxpayers of New-York. This is in the highest degree unjust, and should be stopped as a public fraud. But if the evil extended no further than simply to the payment of school tax, we would not be so anxious to have the practice stopped. To all those who thus in a manner steal their education, we would say as the man did to the thief who stole his Bible, "Keep it, and may it do you good." But, unfortunately, the evil does not end here. The parents of these children, not suffering from the want of good schools in their own towns, allow the Public School system to be neglected, vote down school taxes, &c., and to-day New-Jersey stands a monument of ignorance and prejudice. Yours,

ALIQUIS.

To the Dry Goods Jobbers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the New-York TIMES, Sept. 18, a letter from a "Salesman," in which he remarks on the impossibility of properly supporting a family on the reduced salararies that class of men are now receiving, in connection with the advanced price of living. Inasmuch as I also belong to that unfortunate fraternity, I heartily indorse all he says.

He truly remarks that we are working for 25 per cent. less than before the war, and living is 50 per cent. higher. In former times a living salary was guaranteed us, with a per centage on the advance above a certain amount. Now we work on a per cent., and run our own chance of making enough to live on. Of this we would not complain, were the per centage a liberal or even a just one; but when we consider it is less than it was previous to the war, while the merchants are more than doubling their profits, it truly seems the world is unjustly divided.

But this state of things is not necessary. It only remains for the few magnanimous merchants, who already acknowledge the pay of the salesman is inadequate to his wants, to take the initiatory steps, when all the rest will immediately follow; for there are but few among that class of men that are not generous enough to make full acknowledgment when they know they are wrong.

A few, perhaps, would hold out against the movement, but we well know who they are. They are those men who, for the sake of notoriety, give largely to societies and popular donations, but refuse the starving beggar a penny. Those men who wish the people to think they are the pillars of society, and without them the world could not exist. When thank the Lord meekly "they are not as other men are," and enumerate their many generous donations to public charities, as offsets against their daily backbitings, forgetting the while that "charity begins at home."

A SALESMAN.

Union Home and School.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The institution at the head of this article deserves more than a passing notice.

It is one of those noble, humane institutions that have grown out of the exigencies of this cruel and wicked rebellion.

Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter and the arrival of its heroic defender in this City, a few benevolent ladies called upon the excellent wife of Gen. ANDERSON, and proposed the formation of a society for the care and support of our volunteers who should fall in battle, which, on the 22d May, 1861, resulted in the "Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers who may be left unprovided for," and a Board of Officers and Managers chosen, consisting of Mrs. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, President; Mrs. Drake Mills, Vice-President; Mrs. Ollie M. Devoe, Secretary; Mrs. David Hoyt, Treasurer. Board of Managers—Mrs. Richard Stokes, Mrs. Walter Kidder, Mrs. Sarah P. Mather, Mrs. J. Bgioli, Miss F. Hoyt, Miss H. Sherman, Mrs. Chas. P. Kirkland, Mrs. John Vloorhis, &c. Principal of the School—Mrs. C. M. Devoe. The second article of the Constitution stated "the object of the Society to be to furnish board and tuition for all motherless children of the officers and soldiers who have volunteered in the service of our country and in defence of the Union and flag, from our City."

The Managers then hired the mansion house and grounds, corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, formerly the Summer residence of our esteemed fellow-citizen, PALMATIAN PFEIFF, Esq., and "about the 1st of August opened the school and received in a short time about 80 children." It was their endeavor to give relief to the most destitute—more especially to the motherless children and those little ones left without a father's care, who was defending our glorious Union. (See report in TIMES Jan. 14, 1862.)

They soon found, however, that the objects of their benevolent care began to increase upon their hands—the result of the disasters of each campaign in the field—when it was thought advisable and necessary to procure a charter of incorporation.

In the month of February the ladies presented a petition to the Legislature of the State, asking for an act of incorporation, in which they stated what they had already done.

On April 22, 1862, (see Laws 1862, chap. 420, p. 793,) an act was passed incorporating the above-named ladies, and such others as should be associated with them, a body corporate, by the name of "The Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers who are left unprovided for," giving to it power to purchase and hold real estate, &c.

Upon their organization under their charter they took a lease of three years of the premises now occupied by them, formerly known as the Old Havemeyer House, in Fifty-eighth-street, a short distance west of Eighth-avenue.

On Jan. 1, 1863, they reported to the Legislature 122 children, between the ages of 18 months and 12 years, as having been received, provided for and instructed in the institution, since its organization in May, 1861. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1862, there had been 103 children, between the ages of 12 months and 12 years, received, maintained and instructed, leaving in the House, on that day, 84 children, which number has since been increased. During the week ending Oct. 25, the ladies held a fair at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of that week a concert was given by the children, at which 54 of them assisted, under the training and management of H. HUNTINGTON LAY, Esq., which displayed musical talent and proficiency of a high order.

The older boys and girls are taught to work, and do the most of the work about the house, assisted by two women—one in the laundry and the other in the cooking department. They take care of the younger children, and the girls make and mend the clothes of the establishment.

The hours devoted to school exercises are from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The present Board are: Honorary President, Mrs. Gen. Robert Anderson; Acting President, Mrs. Drake Mills; Vice-President, Mrs. A. V. Stout; Treasurer, Mrs. Olinedia Devoe; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Dr. E. H. Winslow; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John Voorhis.

Managers—Mrs. John Voorhis, Mrs. W. Kidder, Mrs. S. P. Mather, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. David Hoyt, Miss E. R. Pitcher, Miss H. Sherman, Miss A. Barry, Miss F. M. Hoyt, Mrs. H. Wells, Mrs. R. G. Adams, Mrs. Second Thompson, Mrs. Dr. Hind, Mrs. J. S. Williams, Mrs. C. S. Benson; assisted by an Advisory Committee of nine gentlemen.

The managers invite the public to visit the Home on any day, and at any hour of the day, except on Sundays, and see, examine and judge for themselves whether it is or is not worthy of their countenance, confidence and support.

B.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Raising of Volunteers.

JERSEY CITY OFFERS $300 BOUNTY—FROM $150,000 TO $180,000 TO BE RAISED.

A special meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held Friday, at the Common Council Chamber, to take action in reference to offering a suitable bounty, whereby the quota of 602 men may be raised on the last call within the prescribed time, in order to avoid a draft. Thirteen of the eighteen members were present, and the President, Alderman CLARKE, occupied the Chair. After the object of the meeting was explained, Alderman COX offered a resolution that the sum of $300 be paid to each volunteer to fill the quota of Jersey City; authorizing the issuing of City Bonds sufficient, and also, that the Mayor and one Alderman from each Ward be appointed to superintend the opening of recruiting offices, &c.

Alderman HAWKINS argued that Jersey City would have to pay as large a bounty as is to be paid in New-York, and he believed it was intended to pay $300 in the latter City.

Alderman EGAN said that Newark is at a stand-still, and were waiting to see what New-York will do.

Alderman EARLE thought that a public meeting of the citizens should be called to approve the action of the Board.

Alderman PARSONS was opposed to delaying action at all. He had too much confidence in the loyalty and integrity of the citizens of Jersey City to think they would disapprove the acts of the Board in *this matter, and moved as an amendment* that the sum be fixed at $250 bounty for each volunteer, which, together with the additional pay of $72 a year by the State, would amount to over $300.

Alderman EGE hoped that the amount would be left at $200, and, if necessary, the sum could be increased. In all probability the Chosen Freeholders would pay an additional $50.

Alderman GARDIS contended that the sum should be fixed from the start, and then not deviate from it. He favored appropriating $250 for each man, and $50 from the county would make the sum the same as would probably be paid in New-York.

A discussion, in which all the members took part, was continued at some length, all agreeing that the bounty would have to be as large as in New-York.

Alderman PARSONS made a motion that if the Chosen Freeholders continue to pay $50, then the sum of $250 for each volunteer be the amount offered, and if not then, it be fixed at $300.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee of Enlistment: Mayor John R. Romar, Alderman Decker, First Ward; Alderman Gafney, Second Ward; Alderman Ege, Third Ward; Alderman Nafew, Fourth Ward; Alderman Cox, Fifth Ward; and Alderman Kane, Sixth Ward.

The Board then adjourned.

The recruiting offices are opened in each of the Wards.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present Large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly* with the *Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon hand material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Beautiful, Delicate and Gorgeous Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Magnificent Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New,
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 480 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor, N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gold Pens.

ROLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and entire fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

For the Hair: Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

GREENE.—In East Corinth, Vt., ANNA MARIA, wife of Jonathan P. Greene, aged 39 years, 7 months and 6 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 361 State-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock.

REED.—On Friday, Nov. 6, MYS. EUPHEMIA REED, relict of the late Capt. James Dean, in the 94th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at the Grove Church, New-Durham, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 133 West 22d-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. Those of the relatives and friends who reside in the City are respectfully invited to be present at this hour, when carriages will be in attendance.

TILLEY.—On Friday, Nov. 7, of apoplexy, JOHN G. TILLEY, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 219 4th-st., near North 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be removed to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

VAN BRUNER.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, JOHN B. VAN BRUNER, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 219 4th-st., near North 6th-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be removed to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder R. MATTHIAS, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject in the afternoon—*Redemption*. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 33D-ST., near Broadway, preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject in the Evening—*Reception of Friends in Heaven*. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. D. DUNN. Subject in the evening—*Pilgrims in the house of the Interpreter*, being the next in the series on Pilgrim's Progress. All are invited.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—59th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach in the MORNING. Subject: *First Voice from the Cross*. P. M. services at 3½ o'clock. Subject: *Sabbath Schools*. Addresses by different speakers. No evening service hereafter.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach an SERMON of a series of discourses on the *Life and Character of Christ*, and W. G. MILLER, of the Wisconsin Conference, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CITIES OF THE BIBLE.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the Light-st. Church, corner of Light-st. and Patrick-st., St. John's Park, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the morning—*Christ not Discharged*. Evening—*Lost, the Safe Little City*.

REV. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, (CONGREGATIONAL,) from Wisconsin, will preach regularly in Livingston Hall, corner of 2d-st. and 2d-av., be

How Union Prisoners are Treated in Richmond.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Rev. Gronge H. Hamner, Chaplain of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, has in the Philadelphia Inquirer a narrative of his late captivity at Richmond, which is of the most interesting, though painful character. With regard to his capture, he says:

"I was captured at Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863, with six other Chaplains and quite a number of surgeons, sharing in the customary and privations heaped upon the officers and men of Milroy's command. I have seen men angry with passion, but never have I beheld such maddened fiendishness of feeling as that poured out upon us.

Under the necessity of a flag of truce, two of our Chaplains (not those captured) visited the field of slaughter to gather up the wounded, administer to their wants, hear their last whisper, and bury the dead. They had hardly entered the field before they were insulted, and from one of them a valuable watch was taken by force, and himself threatened with violence.

We were marched on foot to Staunton—ninety six miles—under a June sun, and over a road every contact with which seemed to burn the feet to a blister. Half clad, many shoeless and hatless, and naked, the cavalcade was a sorrowful one. The sufferings of the trip I cannot express. Nothing to eat but what we begged or bought of citizens, who acted as if severely shut their doors in our faces, and from appearances would have been far better pleased with a visit from even his Satanic majesty himself. After arriving at the Libby Prison everything of value was taken from us—canteens, haversacks, gum blankets, in some cases our woolen blankets, our money and valuables, private papers and pocket diaries, lists of dead and wounded, and even last messages from some brave martyrs to their friends, nothing being retained but the few things that seemed to be a part of ourselves and necessary to personal nakedness. The surgeons, whose private property is always respected in war, were likewise stripped of their effects. Their green sashes as badges of their profession, were taken from them, their pocket-cases of instruments obstructed, their pocket medicines confiscated, so that upon our introduction into the mysteries of Libby we had few things to care for, fewer still to lose."

Of the food and its effect upon the health of the prisoners he says:

"Many sank under it and filing away into living skeletons, were passed over to the hospital, in the other end of the building, where they lived or died as circumstances might declare. How often have I seen this! so often that it had long ceased to call forth special attention. Did men fall down exhausted upon the floor, those strongest picked them up and strove to have them removed to the hospital. Did they die, their bodies were thrown to one side until consciousness suited them to bury them underground.

During this time the heat was intense, and the suffering from this cause alone was very great. Often have I felt as though my very blood was on fire, and my brain a cauldron of heated, hissing metal. Add to this the fact that, from diet and other causes, the prisoners suffered greatly from dysentery, aggravated by the strong rosin water we were obliged to drink, and I know not, indeed, how we passed the Summer, save up under the accumulated woes of our situation. With no change, nothing but the everlasting hoe-cake and beans, no proper diseases, the ravages among us, and scorbutic affections became quite prominent.

I have seen a Captain of cavalry, for the simple offence of missing the spittoon and spitting upon the floor, thrown into a dark, damp dungeon for five days and nights, on bread and water, causing a serious inflammation of the lungs. At this time it was required that the officers should perform the most menial services connected with cooking, washing, scrubbing, and the cleanliness of the room. Lieut. WILSON, of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, for six weeks in a dungeon under the building, because, as an Orderly Sergeant, acting under appointment as a Lieutenant, he had rightly classed himself with the enlisted men.

When brought up among the other officers, his clothes, shoes, &c., were covered with a green mould. Lieut. DUFFIELD, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, has been doomed to a dungeon until the close of the war, and is now suffering there in for a similar offence, with the additional fact that he assumed the name of another. Capt. LIPPINCOTT, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, was confined in a dungeon for five or eight days on bread and water, for forming a plan of escape which was frustrated.

Col. POWELL, of the Twelfth Virginia Union cavalry, wounded in the back from a window in Wytheville, and left behind, was carried to Richmond and placed in the hospital. A few days after, one of the Richmond papers rolled out against him in a most brutal manner, and suggested that he be executed. The Prison Inspector entered the hospital, and without the knowledge of the rebel surgeons, ordered him up. On his being unable to follow him, he was placed in one of the dungeons frozen of, and upon asking what were the charges against him, was answered, with an oath: "Yes, you will soon find out."

Here, with a ball in his back, he remained five weeks and four days, part of the time without a blanket, rarely receiving any medical care, and sometimes his rations withheld. A guard was sometimes stationed constantly at the door of his cell, to prevent either escape or communication with others. While confined there the entry was frequently blocked up with dead bodies, and this during the heat of Summer. This entry performed another part, being the place where men and women were daily brought to receive their lawful allowance of lashes at the hands of the prison inspector.

After what sent to Gen. Winder by the Colonel, (whose character entitled him to credit,) the preceding against his treatment. He denied any knowledge of the matter, and suggested that perhaps Gen. Jones was acquainted with the facts. He also denied any knowledge of the matter, and coolly asked to know the charges.

He was released, I know not how, or won't say, and placed among us. This officer was the victim of irresponsible authority and fiendish cruelty as wielded by the prison inspector. While confined in the cell, the Colonel asked in writing twice for a Bible, but no notice was taken of the request. One officer, taken at Gettysburgh, was slapped in the face by this inspector for saying that he thought he had no right to take from him a small fragment of shell which he had in his pocket as a relic.

There are also there about 100 free negroes of the North, many terrible stories they tell of slavery. One of the many nights spent in Libby is deeply engraved upon my mind. A free mulatto Philadelphia mariner in the navy, nearly white, received 336 lashes in a room immediately beneath us, his loud cries and pleadings penetrating every part of the building, as blow followed blow. He was then wrapped in a blanket saturated with salt water, and cast into one of the dungeons for a month or more. Such scenes and cries were frequent. Those of our number who entered there as advocates of Slavery, or at least sympathizers, are such no more."

A Catholic Bishop on the Slavery Question.

AN ADDRESS BY ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 2.

Mozart Hall was nearly filled last night, by a mighty intelligent assembly, drawn thither by an announcement of a lecture, to be delivered by the Archbishop of the Catholic diocese. The subject of the lecture was not announced, but it was surmised, from the persistent slanders which had been uttered against the Archbishop, because of his firm and fearless refusal to support the late Democratic candidate for Governor, that his remarks might, in some manner, relate to the position he had assumed in the political arena. Archbishop PURCELL, modestly, yet pointedly, answered his accusers, and with open and manly candor vindicated his right and duty to vote as his conscience dictated. He followed the defence with an unreserved declaration of his opposition to the division of the country, under any circumstances, and closed by recording his belief that Slavery is an anachronism and evil, opposed to the just freedom of man-kind, and to the growth and glory of a Republican country. His lecture was a model of unreserved candor, and his hearers frequently interrupted him with applause so loud and prolonged that it seemed almost unanimous.

"The Archbishop said he had voted against the Democratic ticket, not because he desired to wound the Democracy of his acquaintance, or because he desired to prostitute their opponents, but because he feared that if VALLANDIGHAM was elected, the attempted withdrawal of Ohio soldiers in the field with ROSECRANS would ensue, and that the State of Ohio would be tossed with revolutionary opposition to the war policy. He feared that raids would be invited, the parallel of which might be found in QUANTRELL's barbarous and inhuman invasion of Kansas. "This may all have been fancy," said the speaker, "but it was my honest opinion, and who, in God's name, could ask me to vote for the inauguration of such anarchy and such atrocity?" [Applause.]

We cannot have a divided empire. [Immense applause.] Mr. FOOX said to him the other day, that the Southern people would consent to permit our steamboats to traverse the Mississippi River, but that they would never trade with us; and it would be vain for us to endeavor to make them strike hands with us as of old. He (Archbishop P.) could see no argument in this. The question was one of right, not of expediency, and for one, he was determined to work for and pray for the right, until, with God's blessing, it was established in all its beneficence. [Applause.]

He had heard there was a dread among many liberty men that if slaves were liberated they would come to our Northern cities and displace thousands of honest, hard-working white men. For himself, he did not sympathize in any such sneers. In his estimation, it was impossible. He had always wished to see every man, no matter what his color, free. [Prolonged applause.] The Catholic Church has ever been the friend of human freedom. It was CHRIST's mission to set men free, and Christian people disregarded his precepts and example, when they went to uphold or perpetuate involuntary human servitude. [Applause.]

Cardinal WISEMAN, whose he regarded as pronouncing the loftiest intellectual endowments, and many of the distinguished Catholic magnates of Europe, looked upon the Slavery of any race with the greatest disfavor. MONTALEMBERT had stood before an audience of great Catholics and declared that a MAN who holds human beings, black or white, in bondage, was the enemy of freedom and a tyrant at heart. The denunciation was received with unanimous plaudits; and one of that distinguished Catholic assembly had transcended with unlimited approval. [Applause.]

He concluded by saying that he hoped, now that the excitement was over, that his friends would all concede that he had performed his painful duty. He had conceived the course he had adopted to be such, and fearlessly he had performed it. No man could do less than follow the dictates of his conscience. He hopes to win the approval of his Heavenly Master and Guide.

Letter from Secretary Chase.

A GIFT TO THE NATIONAL TREASURY FROM AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN SIAM.

Rev. D. B. BRADLEY, of Bangkok, Siam, a self supporting missionary of the American Missionary Association, addressed the Treasurer of that Society, July 29, 1863, as follows:

I wish you to devote $300 of the inclosed draft as a small item of aid to our Government in carrying on the war for the crushing of that most accursed rebellion. I regard the war on our part as one of the most righteous that was ever waged, and I see the hand of God in it wonderfully, and its merciful purposes for those millions of our enslaved brethren as the death of gloriously fulfilling that My whole heart ascends to God in prayer continually for our cause. And while I pray, I feel that I must also contribute what I can from my small resources to the millions of money that will yet be needed to enthrone the great and glorious work of our Government now in hand. Please, therefore, to pay over to the department, as soon as you well can, the sum above named.

I have a son in his twentieth year who would, I doubt not, enlist as a volunteer in the army if he were living in the States, and I feel that I should, in such a case, not dare to do anything to withhold him from it, though it would cost me terrible pangs. He, as well as myself, and his mother, regards $300 as a very cheap substitute for his services in the army one year.

The Treasurer transmitted the money to the Secretary of the Treasury, and received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 20th inst., covering your check as Treasurer of the American Missionary Association for $300, being a gift from Rev. D. B. BRADLEY, D. D., in aid of the expenses to put down the rebellion.

This noble expression of love of country in an American missionary, who, out of the earnings of himself and family, at his *self-supporting* mission in the far-off kingdom of Siam, sends so considerable an amount to the Treasury of the United States, fills me with admiration, and inspires me with confidence that a people whose sons in remote regions exhibit such devotion to their country cannot fail in the speedy suppression of a rebellion the most unprovoked and the most iniquitous recorded in history.

I beg you to present to Rev. Dr. BRADLEY my acknowledgments for the gift he has sent to the Treasury by you, and which has been placed to the credit of appropriations made for the army of the United States. With great esteem and respect,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of Treasury.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., Treasurer of American Missionary Association, New-York.

Brigham Young on the War.

A SPEECH TO THE MORMONS.

On Oct. 9, BRIGHAM YOUNG made a speech to the Mormon Conference in Salt Lake, in the course of which the following passage occurred:

"I now wish to present a few questions to the congregation, for I think there is no harm in asking questions to elicit information. Do the Government officials in Utah, civil and military, give aid and comfort to and foster persons whose design is to interrupt and disturb the peace of this people? And are they protected and encouraged in this nefarious design by the strong arm of military power, to do what they will, if they will only annoy and try to break up the Mormon community? Does the General Government, or does it not, sustain this wicked plan? Is there in existence a corruption fund, out of which Government jobbers live and pay their traveling expenses while they are engaged in trying to get men and women to apostatize from the truth, to swell their ranks for damnation? Is this so, or is it not so? Those who understand the political tricksters and the political windings of the nation, can see at once that these are political questions. Who feeds and clothes and defrays the expenses of hundreds of men who are engaged patrolling the mountains and canyons all around us, in search of gold? Who finds supplies for those who are sent here to protect the two great interests—the mail and telegraph lines across the continent—while they are employed ranging over these mountains in search of gold? And who has paid for the multitudes of picks, shovels, spades and other mining tools that they have brought with them? Were they really sent here to protect the mail and telegraph lines, or to discover, if possible, rich diggings in our immediate vicinity, with a view to flood the country with just such a population as they desire, to destroy, if possible, the identity of the Mormon community, and every truth and virtue that remains? Who is it that calls us apostates from our Government, deserters, traitors, rebels, Secessionists? And who have expressed themselves as being unwilling that the Mormons should have in their possession a little powder and lead? I am merely presenting a few plain questions to the Latter Day Saints, which they or anybody else may answer or not, just as they please. Who have said that Mormons should not be permitted to hold in their possession firearms and ammunition? Did a Government officer say this, one who was sent here to watch over and protect the interests of the community; without meddling or interfering with the domestic affairs of the people? I can tell you what they have in their hearts, and I know what passes in their secret counsels. Blood and murder are in their hearts, and they wish to extend the work of destruction over the whole face of the land, until there cannot be found a single spot where the angel of peace can repose.

The waste of life in the ruinous war now raging is truly lamentable. Joseph the prophet said that the report of it would sicken the heart, and what is all this for? It is a visitation from heaven because they have killed the prophet of God, JOSEPH SMITH, Jr. Has not the nation consented to his death, and to the utter destruction of the Latter Day Saints, if it could be accomplished? But they found that they could not accomplish their

The Provost-Marshal-General and Col. Negous.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28, 1863.

Col. Robert Nugent, Acting-Assistant Provost-Marshal-General New-York City:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that the fact that Lieut.-Col. KEEVER has been relieved from duty as Mustering and Disbursing Officer, makes it necessary to apply to New-York the new system for superintending the draft and the volunteer recruiting service. Brig.-Gen. WM. HAYES has been assigned to these duties. The effect of this assignment will be to supersede you in the services hitherto rendered by you in connection with the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau and the draft.

This assignment and supersedure do not originate in any dissatisfaction with the manner in which you have performed your duties as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General. No official notice has hitherto been taken at this office of the fact that by the consolidation of your regiment, you were mustered out as Colonel, but the fact of your holding merely the position of Captain renders it impracticable to assign you to the duties which have been assigned to Gen. HAYES. It is confidently expected that you will yield any personal feeling to the good of the service.

It gives me pleasure to add that the manner in which you have conducted the affairs of your office, under the most trying and difficult circumstances, met with the approval of the Department.

It is intended to continue you on duty at New-York until Gen. HAYES shall become acquainted with the duties of his new position, and to that end he believed that you will cheerfully aid him in the work of putting troops into the service with as little delay as possible. I have the honor to be, Colonel,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1863.

Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have this day received your letter of the 28th inst., informing me that Brig.-Gen. WM. HAYES will relieve me from the duties of A. A. P. M. General of the Southern Division of New-York.

I yield my position with great cheerfulness, in obedience to the wishes of the Government, and to a distinguished an officer as my successor.

I feel deeply gratified at the many complimentary terms in which you allude to my past efforts to execute the difficult and oftentimes dangerous duties of this office, and I assure you that I shall do everything in my power to assist Gen. HAYES on his entrance to his new office.

Since I have held a commission from the Government, both while in the field and as one of your associates, I have endeavored to the best of my power to aid the Government in the suppression of the rebellion, South and North, and shall continue to do so, no matter in what sphere of life I may be cast.

I cannot thus close my connection with your Bureau without expressing my deep sense of the kindness and courtesy exhibited toward me personally by yourself and the gentlemen in your office. Hoping that the friendly relations established between us shall be in the future strengthened and perpetuated,

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT NUGENT,
Captain Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A.

Hard on the Guerrillas.

A STRINGENT ORDER BY GEN. MITCHELL.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DECATUR, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Prentiss:

The General Commanding directs that you proceed to the vicinity of the late raid upon the railroad between Estelle Springs and Tullahoma, by which the track was torn up and a train thrown off the track. You will, beginning at Estelle Springs and proceeding as far north as Tullahoma, order every Secessionist living within ten (10) miles on either side of the railroad, south of the Tennessee River and into the enemy's lines within two days. If at the end of that time they have not started, you will, on their refusal, proceed to burn the house of every Secessionist you find remaining within the aforementioned distances.

The General Commanding relies upon you to see that this order is promptly executed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SINCLAIR, A. A. A. General.

Gen. Sherman and Speculating Army Officers.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN has issued the following order, No. 2, from headquarters at Iuka, Miss., Oct. 25:

1. Major-Gen. FRANK BLAIR takes command of the Fifteenth and portions of the Seventeenth army corps now in the field.

2. (Paragraph not published in Memphis.)

3. All officers in command of corps and fixed military posts will assume the very highest powers allowed by the laws of war and Congress. They must maintain the best possible discipline, and repress all disorders, clamors and dangers in their reach.

Officers who fail to support the Government have no right to ask favors and promotions. Such if they actively assist us in vindicating the national authority, all commanders will retain them and their families in every possible way. Officers need not meddle with matters of trade and commerce, which, by law, devolve on officers of the Treasury Department, but wherever they discover goods contraband of war being conveyed toward the public enemy, they will seize all goods tainted by such transaction, and imprison the parties implicated in the matter, but care must be taken to make full record and report of each case.

When the district is infested by guerrillas, or held by the enemy, horses, mules, wagons, corn, forage, etc., and munitions of war may be freely taken, but must be accounted for as public property. If the people don't want their horses, corn, etc., taken they must organize and suppress all guerrillas or hostile bands in their neighborhood.

4. It is represented that officers, Provost-Marshals and others in the military service are engaged in business on their own account, and that they charge fees for permits, passes, &c. All this is breach of honor and law. Every gallant officer of military service owes every hour of his time and every thought of his mind to his Government—and *if he makes one cent profit beyond his pay, is corrupt and criminal.* All officers and soldiers in this department are hereby commanded to engage in no business whatever, save their sworn duty to their Government.

Every man should be with his proper corps, division, brigade, and regiment, unless absent, sick, or wounded, or detached by order of competent commanders.

Soldiers when so absent must have their descriptive rolls, and when not provided with them the presumption is that they are improperly absent.

Mustering officers will see that all absentees, not away by written orders of their proper commanders, are reported in mustering rolls as deserters, that they may lose pay, bounty and pensions, which a generous Government and people have provided for soldiers and officers who do their whole duty.

The best hospitals in the world are provided for the wounded and sick, but these must not be made the receptacles for absentees who are not sick, to escape the necessary exposure and dangers of a soldier's life.

Whenever possible, citizens must be employed as nurses, cooks, attendants, stewards, etc., to hospitals, in order that enlisted men may be where they belong—with their regiments. Medical Inspectors will attend to this at once. The General commanding announces that he expects the wounded and sick to have every care possible, but this feeling must not be abused to the injury of the only useful part of an army—soldiers in the field.

In time of war and rebellion, districts of country occupied by our troops are subject to the laws, when the inhabitants, be they friendly or unfriendly, must submit to the controlling forces. If any person in an adjoining district corresponds or trades with an enemy on the outside, he or she becomes a spy; and all inhabitants, moreover, must not only abstain from hostile or unfriendly acts, but must aid and assist the powers that protect them, and afford them trade and commerce. People who live in this department had better make a note of this and conduct themselves accordingly.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
(Signed,) R. M. SAWYER, A. A. G.

Funeral of Col. Charles R. Ellet.

The funeral of Col. CHARLES RIVERS ELLET, late commandant of the First regiment Mississippi Marine brigade, took place yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. J. WAINWRIGHT, No. 627 Vine-street, and was largely attended by the many personal friends and acquaintances of the deceased, including a number of his comrades in arms. The interment took place in Laurel Hill Cemetery. Col. ELLET was a son of Col. CHARLES ELLET, of this city, well known as a civil engineer of great accomplishments, and who originated the idea of constructing the formidable "rams" used with such effect in the present war. Col. ELLET died suddenly at Bunker Hill, Illinois, of disease contracted while in the service of his country. He was born in this city in 1840, and, but for his untimely decease, would have achieved an enviable reputation in the military world. The brigade commanded by Col. ELLET was engaged in several most important operations along the Mississippi River, among others the ridding of the banks of that stream of many of the guerrilla bands that infested it. During the latter part of May, 1863, the forces landed at the town of Austin, thirty-five miles above Roland, and the officers of the brigade were fired upon from the the houses of that place soon after landing. After the disposal of a rebel guerrilla force in the vicinity, Col. ELLET ordered the destruction of the town, which was soon accomplished, and the rebel haunt broken up. During the operations of Gen. GRANT at Vicksburgh, Col. ELLET's command rendered him a great deal of assistance in keeping open his communications.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 7.*

The Navy—Justice to "Jack Tar."

The Navy Department has just issued a General Order, stating the result of the Naval General Court-Martial, recently assembled at Philadelphia, and which tried Acting Volunteer Lieut. A. W. KIMBERLY, of the navy, on the charge of "mutinous conduct of ordinary seaman, subject to his orders." The specification set forth that on or about the 14th day of June, in the year 1863, on board the U. S. steamer *Wyandotte*, in Sapello Sound, Acting Volunteer Lieut. A. W. KIMBERLY, being then in command of the steamer, maltreated Geo. F. HUGHES, as ordinary seaman, subject to his orders, by striking him in the mouth with a loaded revolver and otherwise inflicting illegal punishment upon the said HUGHES, and on which charge Lieut. KIMBERLY was found guilty and sentenced by the Court to be dismissed from the naval service. The sentence having been approved, Acting Volunteer Lieut. KIMBERLY is accordingly dismissed from the service and will hereafter cease to be regarded as an officer of the United States Navy. Secretary WELLES, in promulgating the order, says: "The Department trusts that this example will have the proper effect both on the officers and seamen of the navy, admonishing the one that the law framed for the purpose of protecting seamen from a wanton or tyrannous abuse of authority, shall not be violated with impunity, and giving seamen to understand that while they find their officers held to a strict account for the exercise of authority, they in their turn will be expected to discharge their duty and conform to the requirements of discipline with readiness and cheerfulness."

A TEN GUN BATTERY ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.—A ten gun battery is being constructed by the Government on land purchased of CLEMENS REEVES, Esq., near Delaware City, on the Delaware River. It is to have two faces. Six of the guns are to be ten inches and four fifteen inches, the magazine bomb-proof, and bomb-proof protection for the garrison. It will occupy about six acres of ground. It will be quite a formidable work, and fully able to sink almost any vessel-of-war coming up the Delaware. Lieut. W. H. HUTTON is engineer of construction; REUBEN ANDERSON has the supervision of the wood-work and CLEMENT REEVES is general superintendent. It is expected that it will be completed by Christmas.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 7.*

PERSONAL.—Hon. N. C. Deming, Colonel of the Connecticut Twelfth, Ex-Mayor of Hartford and New-Orleans, and member of Congress elect, for the Hartford district, is staying for a few days at the St. Nicholas.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 7, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81	Con. Cl.	110¾	100 Erie R. Prf. 104⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	Cp.	100	100 Hudson R. R. 124
600 Treas. 7-10 p. ct.		103	100 do 123⅝
R. Cst. & Ap.		107¾	100 do 123⅝
15,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr.		103	50 do bd. 123⅝
5,000 do.	New	96¾	200 Harlem R. 32
5,000 City 6s, '67		110	200 do 32
4,000 Ohio 5s, '70		103¾	50 do 32
5,000 Ohio 5s, '70		103¾	1000 do 94⅝
5,000 Ky. State 6s		104	100 do 94⅝
2,000 Ind. State 5s		81	100 do b10 95
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90		60¾	1000 Reading R. 102⅝
1,000 Virginia State 6s		55	500 do 102⅝
7,000 Mo. State 6s		58	100 do 102⅝
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.		88	200 Mich. Cen. R. 127¼
10,000 do		89	100 do 128
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s		107	100 Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr. 73½
2,000 N. Y. C. R. 1st Re.		101	50 Mich. & Mo. R. 45
5,000 Er. 2d M. Bs.		111¾	100 R. I. & S. L. 64¾
600 S. N. Y. & E. 1st M.		100	1000 do 64¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. R. 6s		100¾	1000 do 64¾
10,000 Ohio & M. R. 2d M.		88	1000 do 64¾
5,000 do		88	100 do 64¾
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st		80	100 R. & S. & N. L. C. 103
15 Bank of Commerce		104½	200 do 104
6,515 Amer. Gold		144⅞	200 do 104
70,000 do		144⅞	100 do b10. 104
100 Del. & R. Ca. Co.		103	1000 Ill. Cen. R. 122
200 Cumb. Coal Prf.		40	200 do 122¾
50 do		40¾	100 do 122¾
200 do		40¾	400 do 122¾
200 do		40¾	200 do 122¾
300 do		41	100 Clev. & Pitts. 102¾
100 do		41	100 do 102¾
100 do		b10 41¾	200 do 102¾
100 do		b10 41¾	100 do 102¾
100 Gal. & Chic. R.		110¾	100 do 102¾
50 do		110¾	100 do 102¾
100 Chi. & R. I. R.		109¾	100 do 102¾
50 do		109¾	100 do 102¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold		147¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. 128¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.		127¾	400 M. S. & N. I. R. 65¾
do		c 127¾	do c 65¾
do		c 127¾	do c 65¾
do		c 127¾	do c 65¾
do		c 127¾	do s3 65¾
200 Erie stairead		100¾	do 65¾
do		c 100¾	do s5 65¾
do		c 100¾	do 65¾
do		s10 100¾	100 M. S. & N. I. C. S. 148
200 Harlem R.		s10 32¾	100 do 148
1100 do		32¾	100 do c 125¾
100 do		c 32¾	400 Clev. & P. R. c 100¾
200 do		32¾	200 do c 100¾
200 do		32¾	200 do b10 100¾
200 do		32¾	100 do c 100¾
100 do		32¾	200 Cumb. Coal c 40
200 Reading R.		s10 102¾	100 do c 41
400 do		102¾	100 do s3 41
200 do		102¾	100 Am. Coal Co. 100
200 do		102¾	200 Chi. & R. I. 109
200 do		b10 102¾	100 do c 109¾
50 P., F. W. & C. R.		80	100 do 109¾
100 do		s3 80¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 Amer. Gold		147¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. 122¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.		127¾	100 do s3 122¾
do		c 127¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. 102¾
200 Erie R.		83	do s3 102¾
200 do		83	100 Chic. & N. W. R. 42
100 do		83	do 42
100 do		s3 100¾	100 Pitts., F. W. & C. R. 83
100 Harlem R.		s5 32¾	100 do 83
100 do		32¾	200 Chic. & Alton Pr. 86
100 do		32¾	100 do 86
100 do		32¾	100 Cumb. Coal 40
100 Mich. Cen. R.		128	100 do 40
200 do		s3 128	100 do 40
300 M. S. & N. I. R.		65¾	100 do 40
100 do		65¾	200 do 40
100 do		65¾	200 do 40
100 do		65¾	100 do 40
100 do		65¾	100 do 40
100 do		65¾	100

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND OATS.

Quarter-Master's Office, }
No. 57 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 4, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, next, at which time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing the Government with HAY and OATS, during the year 1864, at the following depots, viz:

Depot of Washington, D. C.
Depot of Alexandria, Va.
Depot of Fortress Monroe, Va.
Depot of Suffolk, Va.
Depot of Yorktown, Va.
Depot of Baltimore, Md.
Depot of Harrisburg, Pa.
Depot of Philadelphia, Pa.
Depot of Pittsburg, Pa.
Depot of Cumberland, Md.
Depot of Wheeling, Va.
Depot of Parkersburg, Va.
Depot of Point Pleasant, Va.
Depot of Louisville, Ky.
Depot of Nashville, Tenn.
Depot of Columbus, Ohio.
Depot of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Depot of Indianapolis, Ind.
Depot of Chicago, Ill.
Depot of Detroit, Mich.
Depot of Cleveland, Ohio.
Depot of Buffalo, N. Y.
Depot of Albany, N. Y.
Depot of Boston, Mass.
Depot of Springfield, Mass.
Depot of Concord, N. H.
Depot of Augusta, Me.

Also at any other depot that may be established during the year.

Bids for Hay and Oats must be made separately. They will be received for the whole or any part of the quantity required at any depot.

The bid must name the place of delivery, and the number of tons of each kind of forage offered at each depot.

Bidders must state their residence, and if a firm, the names of all the members must be given, and the bid will be signed by the individual proposing for the firm, and his residence given. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible citizens, that if the bid is accepted, the bidder will enter into contract, and give the bond required by law.

Proposals from persons not known to the Department must be accompanied by the certificate of a Member of Congress, or other well-known person, that the bidder is responsible, and that the guarantors are worth the amount required by law.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. Rucker, Quarter-Master General, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage for ——."

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the guarantors and two responsible securities, will be required of successful bidders.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally or by letter, or by telegraph.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All forage contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No forage will be received

The forage must be delivered in this city within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Bidders whose bids may be accepted in lots of 100 tons or more, will be required to have one-tenth of the quantity bid for delivered in each month, commencing with January, 1864, and ending with October, 1864.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Office of the Depot Quartermaster, }
Pier No. 1, North River, New-York, Nov. 4, 1863. }

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (1,500) fifteen hundred Horses of the following descriptions, viz:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (1,000) fifteen hundred Horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years old, sound in every respect, and suitable for artillery service, well broken to harness, and weighing not less than (1,050) fifteen hundred pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The bill names and post-office address of the bidder must be given in full.

No bid or agreement to bid will be entertained unless the bidder shall have deposited with the Depot Quartermaster at this depot a certified check on one of the banks of this city, or the money, to the amount of five (5) per cent. of the amount of his bid, which deposit will be forfeited to the United States if the bidder fails to enter into contract and execute the bond required within ten days after notice that his bid has been accepted.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of horses in lots of not less than one hundred (100). The horses to be delivered at the rate of not less than one hundred (100) per day.

The ability of the sureties to the contract must be certified by the Collector of the District in which they reside.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the certificate of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District in which they reside.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS,
Chief Quartermaster and Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

Approved:
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

Office Quartermaster's Office, }
Depot of Washington, }
Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1863. }

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The ability of the sureties to the contract must be certified by the Collector of the District in which they reside.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the certificate of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District in which they reside.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

Approved:
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Office of the Erie Commissioners, }
New-York, Oct. 29, 1863. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office until 12 o'clock, M., TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863.

For building new canal-boats, dimensions and tender for same of Engineer Corps, No. 1.
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 12.
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 24.
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 32.
For building new tender for Engine Company No. 18.
For building new tender for Engine Company No. 37.
For rebuilding steam fire-engine for use of Engine Company No. 32.
New hand-engine for use of Engine Company No. 44.
Demolishing house on Canal-street.
For building cabin for Engine Company No. 32.

Detailed forms of proposals, together with this specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 29, 1863.

CHARLES S. GELSTON, Street Commissioner.

Office of the Erie Commissioners, }
New-York, Oct. 29, 1863. }

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the dredging of 27,000 cubic yards, more or less, delivered at Pittsburg, Pa., from the Ohio River, on "Ohio Division," Pa. Canal, in lots of not less than 5,000 cubic yards each.

Proposals will be received for all the foregoing, or for lots of not less than 5,000 cubic yards. The dredging to be in place (the canal prism) 30 feet wide at bottom, 50 feet wide at top, and 4 feet deep. The dredged material to be placed on the towing-path side of the canal, and to be so placed as not to injure the towing-path.

The ability of the sureties to the contract must be certified by the Collector of the District in which they reside.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the certificate of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District in which they reside.

The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the lowest or any bid offered, unless the Chief Engineer shall deem it for the interest of the Government to carry the same into effect.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem too high.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

THEODORE G. ELLIS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

Approved:
JOHN A. DIX,
Governor of the State of New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owners or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved, and all others interested, that the following assessments have been confirmed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, &c., Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

For paving with trap-rock, Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

For setting curb and gutter and parts of intersecting streets, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-sixth-street, and from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging, Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-sixth-street, and Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

For paving with trap-rock, Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging, Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh-street, and Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

All persons who are opposed to the confirmation of the above assessments, or who claim that their property will be injuriously affected thereby, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 23 Chambers-street, Department New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, }
New Court-house, Nov. 7, 1863. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved, and all others interested, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, &c., Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting and bounded on said Fifty-fifth-street, Third and Fourth-avenue, also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and with sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 23 Chambers-street, Department New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, }
New Court-house, Nov. 7, 1863. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved, and all others interested, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Florida and Downing-streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fifty-seventh-street, from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Fifth-street, and on Broadway, from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Fifth-street.

All the lots or pieces of land on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh-street and Fifty-eighth-street, and on the north side of Fifty-eighth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-eighth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, and on the north side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-ninth-street to Sixtieth-street, and on the south side of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixtieth-street to Sixty-first-street, and on the south side of Sixty-first-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-first-street to Sixty-second-street, and on the south side of Sixty-second-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-second-street to Sixty-third-street, and on the south side of Sixty-third-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-third-street to Sixty-fourth-street, and on the south side of Sixty-fourth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-fourth-street to Sixty-fifth-street, and on the south side of Sixty-fifth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-fifth-street to Sixty-sixth-street, and on the south side of Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-sixth-street to Sixty-seventh-street, and on the south side of Sixty-seventh-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-seventh-street to Sixty-eighth-street, and on the south side of Sixty-eighth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-eighth-street to Sixty-ninth-street, and on the south side of Sixty-ninth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-ninth-street to Seventieth-street, and on the south side of Seventieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventieth-street to Seventy-first-street, and on the south side of Seventy-first-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-first-street to Seventy-second-street, and on the south side of Seventy-second-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-second-street to Seventy-third-street, and on the south side of Seventy-third-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-third-street to Seventy-fourth-street, and on the south side of Seventy-fourth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-fourth-street to Seventy-fifth-street, and on the south side of Seventy-fifth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-fifth-street to Seventy-sixth-street, and on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-sixth-street to Seventy-seventh-street, and on the south side of Seventy-seventh-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-seventh-street to Seventy-eighth-street, and on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-eighth-street to Seventy-ninth-street, and on the south side of Seventy-ninth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-ninth-street to Eightieth-street, and on the south side of Eightieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Eightieth-street to Eighty-first-street, and on the south side of Eighty-first-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of 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Eighty-seventh-street to Eighty-eighth-street, and on the south side of Eighty-eighth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Eighty-eighth-street to Eighty-ninth-street, and on the south side of Eighty-ninth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Eighty-ninth-street to Ninetieth-street, and on the south side of Ninetieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Ninetieth-street to Ninety-first-street, and on the south side of Ninety-first-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Ninety-first-street to Ninety-second-street, and on the south side of Ninety-second-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Ninety-second-street to Ninety-third-street, and on the south side of Ninety-third-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Ninety-third-street to 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and on the south side of One Hundredth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and First-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and First-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and First-street to One Hundred and Second-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Second-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and Second-street to One Hundred and Third-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Third-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and Third-street to One Hundred and Fourth-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and Fourth-street to One Hundred and Fifth-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River.

All the lots or pieces of land on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, and on the north side of Fifty-eighth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-eighth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, and on the north side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-ninth-street to Sixtieth-street, and on the south side of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixtieth-street to Sixty-first-street, and on the south side of Sixty-first-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-first-street to Sixty-second-street, and on the south side of Sixty-second-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-second-street to Sixty-third-street, and on the south side of Sixty-third-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of 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Seventieth-street, and on the south side of Seventieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventieth-street to Seventy-first-street, and on the south side of Seventy-first-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-first-street to Seventy-second-street, and on the south side of Seventy-second-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-second-street to Seventy-third-street, and on the south side of Seventy-third-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-third-street to Seventy-fourth-street, and on the south side of Seventy-fourth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-fourth-street to Seventy-fifth-street, and on the south side of Seventy-fifth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Seventy-fifth-street to 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and on the south side of Eighty-second-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Eighty-second-street to Eighty-third-street, and on the south side of Eighty-third-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Eighty-third-street to Eighty-fourth-street, and on the south side of Eighty-fourth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Eighty-fourth-street to Eighty-fifth-street, and on the south side of Eighty-fifth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Eighty-fifth-street to Eighty-sixth-street, and on the south side of Eighty-sixth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Eighty-sixth-street to Eighty-seventh-street, and on the south side of Eighty-seventh-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Eighty-seventh-street to Eighty-eighth-street, and on the south side 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River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and First-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and First-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and First-street to One Hundred and Second-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Second-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and Second-street to One Hundred and Third-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Third-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and Third-street to One Hundred and Fourth-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and Fourth-street to One Hundred and Fifth-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River.

All the lots or pieces of land on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, and on the north side of Fifty-eighth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-eighth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, and on the north side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-ninth-street to Sixtieth-street, and on the south side of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixtieth-street to Sixty-first-street, and on the south side of Sixty-first-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-first-street to Sixty-second-street, and on the south side of Sixty-second-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Sixty-second-street to Sixty-third-street, and on the south side of Sixty-third-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of 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of Eighty-eighth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Eighty-eighth-street to Eighty-ninth-street, and on the south side of Eighty-ninth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Eighty-ninth-street to Ninetieth-street, and on the south side of Ninetieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Ninetieth-street to Ninety-first-street, and on the south side of Ninety-first-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Ninety-first-street to Ninety-second-street, and on the south side of Ninety-second-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Ninety-second-street to Ninety-third-street, and on the south side of Ninety-third-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from Ninety-third-street to Ninety-fourth-street, and on the south side of Ninety-fourth-street, from 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River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and First-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and First-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and First-street to One Hundred and Second-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Second-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and Second-street to One Hundred and Third-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Third-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and Third-street to One Hundred and Fourth-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, and on both sides of Broadway, from One Hundred and Fourth-street to One Hundred and Fifth-street, and on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 23 Chambers-street, Department New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, }
New Court-house, Nov. 7, 1863. }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of considering all matters referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN T. HENRY,
JOHN T. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of considering all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to attend before the Committee with their papers.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN SOLA,
LEWIS E. EYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

CHARLES ALLEN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE.
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in the Clerk's Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
JEREMIAH MITCHELL,
LEWIS E. EYERS.
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in paper awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB P. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 4 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee with their papers.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. E. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON BOARDS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters concerning the duties of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB P. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON.
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all matter before the Committee. All persons interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES E. HALL.
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Clerk's Office, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee with their papers.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MEETINGS.

GREAT MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, to be addressed by the NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION. Maj.-Gen. GEARY, late Military Governor of Louisiana; Rev. Mr. ——, Superintendent of contrabands, to be appointed by Secretary CHASE; Rev. Dr. TYNG, and others. Let the Northern people as widely as possible the extreme destitution of the freed people, particularly the women and children, be made known. Dr. TYNG will read Mrs. BROWNE and HITCHCOCK will speak. MARY DEAN, Sussex has engaged to speak also. If his health will permit.

FINANCIAL.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOLDS AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL &

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF JESUS. By H. Ware. 400 pp. New-York: ——.

This book, which has made such a profound sensation throughout Europe, is the work of no vulgar skeptic. H. Ware is recognized as one of the leading orators of the world. In the Methodist Episcopal, he is a powerful and cultivated theologian, a philosophical investigator in history and literature, and a fearless and eclectic scholar, who has learned the dialects of clothes, where one can get a good meal for 25 cents, and where one can't get a meal for less than a dollar. Our waiter is a fine specimen of the class. He is a native of Germany, and has been in this country only a few years. He is a man of education, and has a good knowledge of the English language. He is very polite and attentive to his customers, and is always ready to answer questions. He is a man of few words, and does not like to be disturbed while reading his paper. He is a man of few words, and does not like to be disturbed while reading his paper. He is a man of few words, and does not like to be disturbed while reading his paper.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Clearances.

Steamship Georgia (Br.), Wilcox, New-Orleans, H. R. Mallory & Co.
Steamship Alabama, Myers, Mobile, New-York & Alabama Line.
Steamship Roanoke (Br.), Kelly, Savannah, Augustus Schumacher.
Steamship Kansas, Vanderpool, Boston, H. B. Crocker.
Steamship Manhattan, Baldwin, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Hallock, Philadelphia, A. Groves, jr.
Steamship Kansas, Vanderpool, Boston, H. B. Crocker.
Steamship Manhattan, Baldwin, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Hallock, Philadelphia, A. Groves, jr.
Steamship Georgia (Br.), Wilcox, New-Orleans, H. R. Mallory & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke (Br.), Kelly, Savannah, Augustus Schumacher.
Steamship Kansas, Vanderpool, Boston, H. B. Crocker.
Steamship Manhattan, Baldwin, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Hallock, Philadelphia, A. Groves, jr.
Steamship Georgia (Br.), Wilcox, New-Orleans, H. R. Mallory & Co.

Cleared.

Steamship Georgia (Br.), Wilcox, New-Orleans, H. R. Mallory & Co.
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